ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,248—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Tim... and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest alo... the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the ...tances between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th Dec.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5162	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nanten	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			TUESDAY, 5 P.M.	
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5162	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

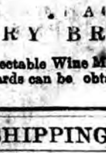
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROHILLA, 24th January KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE, VENICE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,378	650	9th Jan. '95.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Suez on House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 11th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch, Jaffarabad, Bhavnagar and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 15th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," [illegible] tons, on the 20th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Bahrein and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 20th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. HORSA has ARRIVED from LONDON via KURRACHEE, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, and to take Delivery of their GOODS without Delay.
Matches, Oil, Naphtha, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be Removed as they are Landed, failing which they will be Exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to Removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 Cwts. are requested to send their Boats alongside to take Delivery of their Cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the Quay at their risk and expense.
All chafed and damaged Goods must be Surveyed before Removal from the Dock, and no claim will be admitted after the Steamer leaves.
Captain CLARK will attend on Board every Morning, to survey Damaged Goods.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES,
Agents, s. s. Horsa.
Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

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DRESS GLOVES, TIES, AND HOSE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons	2 0	2 4
Extra Quality French Kid	3 0	3 6

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.

New Shapes to hand, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 per doz.

HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Pure Black Silk	8 0	9 0
Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts	2 8	2 12

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
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OUR DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS are OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, and are under the Supervision of Qualified European Chemists, through whose hands all Prescriptions pass.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS to H. E. LORD HARRIS.
ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT, VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AND RECEPTION,

DECEMBER 13TH—DECEMBER 14TH.

MORNING DRESS, EVENING DRESS, } IN CORRECT TASTE, AS ORDERED.

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JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,

FROM Rs. 6-12.

BAG TOP CAPS, FROM Rs 3.

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THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary loss es, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
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THE NAVAL AND MILITAR TOURNAMENT

DO NOT, WE BELIEVE, INCLUDE THE LOAN OF OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES.
THOSE REQUIRING THEM
MIGHT MAKE THEIR ARRANGEMENTS
WITH
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

At whose Establishment an entirely New Collection of the Finest Glasses have just been Opened.

The following are details of a few Selections from Stock. Clear Definition and Great Penetrating Power characterize all of them :—

OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES.
(CLEAR DEFINITION AND GREAT PENETRATING POWER.)

	Rs.
3767 Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye Pieces	55
3771 Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxydized Mounts	60
3774 Russia Leather Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts	65
3761 Metal Body covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
3745 Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, Bent Bar, Octagon Pull-out, Polished Mounts	145
3748 Russia Leather Body and Shades, high form, Polished Mounts	180
3751 Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445 Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
3759 Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts and Sunshades, in Hard Sling Case.	40
3757 Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye Pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
3765 Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades in Patent Leather Sling Case	50

And a large Collection of Fancy Opera Glasses in Ivory, Shell and White and Gold Fish, Pearl Bodies.

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TO
ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE : £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS,
Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "
The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.
Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE..... Rs. 6
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FAREWELL VISIT OF THE FAVORITE

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

Numbering

25—ARTISTS—25

Manager.....SAVILE SMITH.
Stage Manager .....MR T. VERNER.
Musical Conductor .....MR. G. TRIMNELL.
Mechanist.....MR. G. SEWELL.
NEW REPERTOIRE.
NEW ARTISTS.
NEW NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Management beg to announce that the Front Seats in the Tivoli Theatre have been entirely Re-seated with Cushion and Arm Chairs, and otherwise made as Comfortable as can be expected in any Vaudeville Theatre.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER,

When will be Produced

BRANDON THOMAS'S

New and most Successful Comedy the world has ever seen,

CHARLEY'S AUNT,

With an entirely New Cast, exactly as produced in London, now running in its Fourth Year of Representation.

CHARACTERS:

Stephen Spettigue .....Mr. J. Fulton Millar.
Col. Sir Francis Chesney, Bart.....Mr. Lyne Harding.
Jack Chesney .....Mr. Geo. Mallett.
Charley Wykeham .....Mr. D. C. Smith.
Lord Fancourt Babberly .....Mr. Thomas Verner.
Bassett .....Mr. W. Durant.
The New Footman .....Mr. T. Hilbury.
Dona Lucia D'Alvadorez .....Mrs. J. F. Brian.
Amy Spettigue .....Miss Stella Leigh.
Kitty Verdun .....Miss Marie Brian.
Ella Delahay .....Miss Frances Triggs.

Act I.—Jack Chesney's Rooms at Oxford.
Act II.—Garden outside Jack's Rooms.
Act III.—Drawing Room in Spettigue's House.

After the Comedy the following Select and Unique Variety Items will be given:—

Castocatt Dance.....Miss Gladys Sassoli.
(Song and Dance First Time in Bombay.)
"Silly Fool".....Miss Lilly Hargreaves.
Eccentric Song .....Mr. D. C. Smith.
(Peculiar Song First Time in Bombay.)
Love me Little, Love me Long...Miss Marie Brian.

CONCLUDING

With a Beautiful and Poetic Moonlight Dance, with Electric Lights and Colours,
Miss LILIAN HARGREAVES.

MONDAY, 17TH DECEMBER,

The Beautiful Play of

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS,

A Dramatic Romance, in 3 Acts, by M. DUMAS.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER,

The Rearing Farcical Comedy of

THE COLONEL.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER,

Burnand's Most Successful Comedy,

BETSY.

THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER,

MARK MELFORD'S Screamingly Funny Comedy,

TURNED UP.

FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER,

The Laughable French Comedy,

DR. BILL,

And the Great Kangarroo Dance.

After each Comedy,

A BILL OF VARIETIES EMBRACING ALL THE Newest Songs and Dances of the day.

☞ Look out for our Great

CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Front Seats, Rs. 3: Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9-15.

Box Office at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.

EDWIN FERGUSSON.....Business Manager.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

I HEREBY give Notice, as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act, that MONDAY, the 14th January, 1895, has been fixed for the WARD ELECTIONS, simultaneously for all the Wards.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th December, 1894.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, I hereby fix the following Dates for the GENERAL ELECTIONS of COUNCILLORS to take place in the year 1895:—

FIRST.—(For the Ward Elections, to take place simultaneously for all the Wards)—
MONDAY, the 14th January, 1895.

SECONDLY.—(For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce)—
FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1895.

THIRDLY.—(For the Justices' Election)—
TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1895.

FOURTHLY.—(For the Fellows' Election)—
FRIDAY, the 8th February, 1895.

Printed Forms of Nomination Papers either for the Ward Elections or the Justices' Election can be obtained Free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office, at any time, within Seven Days previous to the respective Days fixed for the Ward Elections and Justices' Election.

With regard to Nominations attention is invited to Section 26 of the Act, and it will be observed that the Days fixed for the Elections (Wards and Justices respectively) are the Days on which the Nomination Papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office, before 5 P.M.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th December, 1894.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
NEW YEAR GREETINGS

In Hundreds of Varieties to Select from.

INDIAN VIEWS CARDS
For Home-sending.

PLEASURE AND TREASURE!

TOY BOOKS! TOY BOOKS!!
BOOKLETS! BOOKLETS!!!
FOR YOUNG FOLKS AND CHILDREN.
PRICES from As 2 and Upwards.

Before purchasing please have an Inspection of these Cards at

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીગ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th Day of January, 1895, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1894.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1894-95, and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની મુંડ,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, December 13th, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th December to 14th January, 1895, both Days inclusive.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

No. I. Six Bottles.....Rs. 24
No. II. do. ..... „ 16
No. III. Twelve Bottles..... „ 40

CASH or by V.P.P. No Booking.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. PAREL GYMKHANA.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by MEMBERS of the above IN THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, to be Followed by a DANCE,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,

Commencing at 9 P.M. (Madras time).

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Tambo,	Interlocutor.	Bones.
H. Peters.....	G. Brown	Mr. S. Pearcy.

Opening Chorus ..Tit Bits .....Company.
Song (Comic).....That's the Girl who was given away with Half a Pound of Tea .....Mr. S. Pearcy.
Song .....The Pardon came too Late ..... „ H. Whitburn.
Song (Comic) ....T'other side the Stars... „ H. Peters.
Song .....Will my Darling Come Again ..... „ G. Brown.
Song .....Live my Love, Oh Live.. „ G. Skipp.
Song (Comic) ....The Family Kiss ..... „ S. Pearcy.
Song .....The Soldier's Letter ..... „ C. Rowcotham.
Song .....Only a Violet ..... „ R. Kelly.
Song (Comic) ....Rumpty Tumpty ..... „ H. Peters.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Song in Character...Strolling Round the Town ....Mr. S. Pearcy.
Song .....And the Verdict was.... „ H. Peters.
Song .....„ T. Redmayne.
Song in Character...Unmarried Bliss ..... „ H. Whitburn.

To be Followed with DANCE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION: One Gentleman and Lady, Re. 1, Extra Lady, As. 8.

Tickets may be obtained from the Undersigned, and at the Door.

Committee. W. LUCKEY, W. RAMSAY, M. D'MELLOW.

BOMBAY NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT,

17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 20TH DECEMBER,

COMMENCING Each Day at 9-30 P.M.

Doors Open at 8 O'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at all the Clubs, Hotels, and at the principal Shops in Bombay, at Messrs. B. PHILLIP and Co., Poona, and Mr. FRAMJI, Bandora.

1st Class.....	Rs.	3 0
2nd Class	„	1 0
3rd Class	„	0 4
Season Tickets (First Class).....	„	10 0

Purchasers of First Class Tickets can Reserve seats on application to Lieut. CASSERLY, 21st Bo. L., Oval Camp Office (near the Flag Staff), between 12 Noon and 2 P.M., and 4 to 6 P.M. Only a Limited number of Seats can be Reserved

THE ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1895,

Under the Patronage of the MILLOWNERS and AGENTS.

Tickets to admit Gentleman and Lady .....Rs. 5
Extra Lady's Ticket.....Rs. 2

May be had of the Committee:—

Jas A. Rowley, Louis Rosbworth, R. Wood, E. H. Barnes, R. H. Bateson, W. H. Davies, W. Pickering, J. E. Ellis, A. Quinney,
W. E. Rhodes, Hony Secretary } Tardeo.
Arthur Beniston, Treasurer }

SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' HAND-BAGS
IN LEATHER,
LADIES' CARD CASES,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARES,
FOR MAKING PRESENTS,
&c., &c., &c.
AT
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are Reminded that STARTING DECLARATIONS must be DELIVERED at GYMKHANA not later than 12 Noon, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 14th instant. LOTTERIES will be held at the Gymkhana, at 6 P.M., THIS FRIDAY EVENING.

C. A. BEATTY,
R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE MALABAR POINT, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, are requested to ENTER and LEAVE by the LOWER G TE.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police'
Head Police Office, Bombay, 13th December, 1894.

ICES!
ICES!!
ICES!!!

WINES and SPIRITS of the best Quality,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
FRESH PASTRY EVERY DAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

NEW CARD & PARLOUR GAMES, &c.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

	Rs.	a.
Anno Mundi	0	14
Ann: Domini	0	14
The Bride.....	0	14
Caught in Trap	0	14
Comic Races	0	14
The Centuries 16, 17, 18 and 19 .....each	0	14
Charles Dickens.....	0	14
The Counties of England	1	6
Doctor Busbby	0	14
Floral Snap	0	14
The Golden Egg.....	0	14
Happy Families	0	14
Hide and Seek	0	14
Illustrated Proverbs.....	0	14
In and Out the Lucks	0	14
Kings oms of Europe ...	0	14
London Post.....	0	14
Lend me Five Shillings.	0	14
Laughing made Easy ...	0	14
Old Soldier and his Dog	0	14
Parole	0	14
Picture Pumble Hook...	0	14
Quits	0	14
The Realm	0	14
Robin Hood and his Merry Men	0	14
Snap	0	14
Sovereigns of England..	0	14
The Spider and Fly.....	0	14
Streets of London.....	0	14
Tip	0	14
Tip Tap and Take it ...	0	14
Trentesee	0	14
Ujiji or Search for Livingstone	0	14
White Cat.	0	14
Who's Sir Roger ?.....	0	14
Wedding	1	6
World's Parliament.....	1	6
Zoological Snap	0	14
Puzzles, Hoat	2	12
„ Maze	2	4
„ Snake and Bird	1	0
„ Circassian	1	2
„ Numerical	2	12
„ Proverb	0	14
Game of Makalak off...	8	8
„ Word Making, &c. Re. 1-8 and	2	4
„ "Kindergarten"..	2	8
„ G.bang.....	1	8
„ Pictu.. & Pical Loto, ea.h ...	6	8
„ of Geographical and Historical Loto, each.....	6	8

	Rs.	a.
Game Lots Alphabet and Spelling.....	4	8
„ Music Loto	6	8
„ Fish Pond	3	0
„ Agon or the Queen's Guards.	3	8
„ Ins and Outs	2	0
„ Matrimonial Dominos	3	0
„ Schimmell or Bell and Hammer ..	2	0
„ Squails.....	4	12
„ Attack and Defence.	5	0
„ The Moorish Fort.	8	8
„ Goose	2	0
„ Fox and Hounds ...	1	8
„ Fox and Geese	1	8
„ Bumble Puppy	1	0
„ Planchette, Rs. 3-8 and	5	0
„ Pontoons	8	8
„ Odds and Ends	4	0
„ Ranger.....	2	0
„ Totzo.....	2	8
„ Indoor Prisoner's Base.....	2	8
The Race...Rs. 2-8, 3-8 &	5	8

PLAYING CARDS.

From As. 6 to 2 8

BEZIQUE CARDS, for 2, 3 and 4 persons.

WHIST CASES, from 1 1
Cribbage Boxes, from Re. 1 to 2 8
Backgamon Boards, from Rs. 2-12 to 7 8
Chest and Draught Boards from Re. 1-4 to 5 12
B O D Boards 10 0
Compendium of Games. 15 0
Royal Cabinet of Games, suitable for Presents.. 45 0
Dominos, from..... 1 0
Chessmen, in Boxes, from 2 0
Draughts in Boxes, from 1 0
Dice, per Pair.....from 0 4
Dice Cups..... from 1 0
Cricketer's Kit, Lawn Tennis, Bats and Balls.
Cricket Presentation Sets.

&c., &c.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
In Great Many Varieties.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

A BURLESQUE OPERA,

ENTITLED

"EMPEROR JEHANGIR"

OR

"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK,"

Will be Produced by the

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB,

AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 14TH DECR.,

Introducing the Latest

POPULAR AIRS AND DANCES.

40 PERFORMERS.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9 P.M.
Box Office Open at SOUNDY and Co.

Orchestra Stalls, Dress Circle, front row.....Rs. 3
Dress Circle, other seats.....Rs. 2
Pit Stalls, Re 1. Pit and Gallery, Ans. 8.

MEMBERS' TICKETS.—The Hon. Secretary will issue Cards on Application to be Exchanged for Numbered Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

Will Produce on

THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely

JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,

ENTITLED

"BARBARA,"

AND

CECIL DAY'S Musical Comedy,

"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Dress Circle.....Rs. 4
Other rows of Dress Circle..... „ 3
Pit Stalls ..... „ 2
Pit, &c..... „ 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,
THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT 'KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity to Shipchandlers and Millowners,
SALE OF ASBESTOS SHEETS AND PACKING, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Messrs. Volkart Bros.' Godown, in Apollo House, opposite to H. M. Marine Dockyard, Fort:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned, will sell in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers—

A large lot of Asbestos sheets, packing leather, laces, compositions, tapes, carbolineum, &c., of different patterns and sizes.

The above will be sold without reserve, and the goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 14, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank, the Stock-in-trade of a furniture Merchant closing his business, consisting of complete suits of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture of superior finish and best workmanship, made by Madrasi workmen, under owner's supervision after the designs of English furniture manufacturers, artistic chiffoniers, cabinets, revolving office tables, book presses, elegant single and double mirror door almiras, elegant dressing and washband tables to match &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Dinanath Bushesharnath, Delhi, ex Maria Valerie—

ZDNA } 228—1 case woollen shawls.
RBNM }

On account and at the risk of Shiva Nath Buldeo Dass, Delhi, ex Gisela—

Z ASB R M 203—1 case 32 pieces coloured Spanish stripes.

On account and at the risk of Punnalal Lucknichand, Delhi, ex Vindobona—

ZA D7 PL L 353—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
ZAD4 PPL—354—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.

On account and at the risk of Buldeo Sahai Kaloo Mull, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—

Z BS A } 282—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
R K M M }

On account and at the risk of Durga Datt Jagannath, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—

ZA DDJN RM 284—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.

On account and at the risk of Sohan Lall Ram Saran Dass, Delhi, ex Imperator—

ZA SLRD RM 281—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.

On account and at the risk of Kirparam Chootha Mull, Delhi, ex Gisela—

Z A KRCM R M 272—1 case 39 pieces Spanish stripes.

SALE OF 13 CASES GOLD FLOWERED SAREES AND 1 CASE WHITE EMBROIDERED NATIVE CAPS.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Goorbil Palseram, Delhi—

Z A GDML RM 1020-21—2 cases 200 gold flowered sarees 50" by 94½'

1022-23—2 „ 200 „ „ „
1024-25—2 „ 200 „ „ „
1026-27—2 „ 200 „ „ „
1028-29—2 „ 201 „ „ „
1032-34—3 „ 300 „ „ „

On account and at the risk of Kalyanmul Madhuram, Cawnpore—

Z A K M R M 891—1 case 153 pieces white embroidered native caps.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a Gentleman—Repeating rifle, Winchester Rook rifle, rabbit-rifle, No. 3 air gun, Quackenbush air gun, silver chronograph watch, and silver hunting watches, John Jones.

The property of Mr P ALIX, consisting of household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, dressing and washband tables, cupboards, almira, cot, arm and without arm chairs, chest of drawers, &c.

By order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sukhdhi, of Delhi—

V B 1319—5—1 case satin cloth.

By order of Bhimjee Dwarkadas, and on account and at the risk of Moolchand Assoomul Soonderdas—

25 cases each 150 pieces white mulls.
Ralli's No. 1270—18 yards, 56 inches.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mohunjee Narrotum—

12 bales grey sarees, 7 to 11 yards, 34 inches.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 office shigram with horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and black dinning, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one Bijou over-strung cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in good order, rich table ornaments, fireplace pictures, Persian carpets, books, garden plants, etc, the property of E. S. GUBBAY, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 14, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Essabhoy Kaderbhoy—

20 bales tissue paper.

Also the effects of the late Mr. J. F. BLAIR, Engineer, R. I. M., consisting of Burmese rupees, uniform clothes, sword and belt, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful C B grey pony, about 13-2, aged.
1 handsome strong-glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay waler gelding, about 15 hands, 9 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand Victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong grey child's pony.
1 Victoria with bay horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Clifton Lodge," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the "Retreat," the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome large parian figures, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, with a reserve price of Rs. 50,000 the property of the abovenamed Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, fitters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Lallookhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers for the property will be received by the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture of the latest designs, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, almirus, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in capital order, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PIANO, AVIARY, &c.,

At Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Menesse & Co.,

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant,

The Property of E. A. DEVONSHIRE, ESQ.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, December 14, 1894.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 59, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.

Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.
AND
McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.
Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 35, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., [illegible] Special Prices.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

NEW FEATURE.—Lady Students admitted; Shorthand [illegible] in 4 months; First Speed Examination in India; Speed [illegible]s; Tuition by Post; Situation Department, &c. For [illegible]iculars read the Prospectus for 1895 to be had (gratis), to[illegible] with application forms, at the College, or at Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. All applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

THE TIME fixed for receiving Tenders in Chief Engineer's Office, Mysore, P. W. Department, Bangalore, for the Supply of Pipes, Valves, &c., required for the Mysore and Bangalore Water Supply Works, is hereby EXTENDED to THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1895, on which Date, at 4 O'clock P.M., they will be Opened. The Tenders will be Finally Disposed of on the 15th February, 1895.

C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore, P. W. D.
Bangalore, 8th December, 1894.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1894, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1894.

IN Accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the Inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

"BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB."

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SOME Now AVAILABLE Rs. [illegible]00 Each.
For terms, etc.,
Apply to SECRETARY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYP

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,303½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial &	5,000	100	100		165
Ld. Mgo	2,000	100	75	10 p.c.	120
	3,000	100	10		60
			50		100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	603
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Printing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,065
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brod's Cawngore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	560	200	200	14	125
Colaba	600	200	200	12	185
East India	800	1,580	1,580	20	320
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
Fort	400	200	...	20	102½
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	300	25	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	420
Khangaum	700	100	100	12	115
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	400xd
Maharashtra Cotton S. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	347½
Mercantile	500	500	500	53	120
Motiseth Co	1,000	125	125	10	98
Muncherji Cowasji Printing Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	37½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Borar	1,200	500	500	25	512½
New Indian	4,800	125	125	11¼	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samachar	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	12	200
V. Ikart	—	1,000	100	90	1,110
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	635
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,175
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	622½
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	25	570
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,160	500	500	25	505
Framjee Petit, Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	45	72½
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	40	660
Hyder-had	700	1,000	1,000	25	575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	35	1,090
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	15	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufactruing Co	1,800	250	250	7½	160
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	630
Khanguin Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	765
Lecpold	3,500	100	103	10	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	750
Lukmindas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	935
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee M'Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,385
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	155
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,335xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	25	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, L	1,300	250	250	12½	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	675
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	571
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
H. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	250
	500	50	50	12	40
Back Bay Bathi	15,000	100	100	10	121
Badham Pile					
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	3	72
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	633
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5xl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	287½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	322
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufactur-ing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	220	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	98
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	30	[470
Prince of Wales Fire	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Foundry & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	190	1	22½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Native gold	Rs.	29-6-6
Gold Leaf	"	23-10 Nominal.
Peicia, Bar Gold, old	"	25-9 "
Do. do. new	"	24-9 "
Australia bar Gold	"	24-11
century bar Gold	"	25-10
Sovereigns	"	15-5-3
Do. Dracos	"	15-4-6
Silver T	"	29-13
Do. 1/4	"	29-14
Cardas	"	24-8
Mexican	"	23-8
Five-Franc Pieces	"	23-9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ordinaries, Gymkhana Sky Races.
Bombay Rifle Club, Spoon Competition.
The Adjourned Special Meeting of the Medical Profession, Grant Medical College, 4 p.m.
Reception at Government House, 5 to 7 p.m.
Sale of Work, Town Hall, opened by H. E. the Governor, 4 to 8 p m.
The Orphean Dramatic Club, Novelty Theatre, (The *Emperor Jehangir*) 9 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ileafaee entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Claverly left it on Wednesday, and the steamer Bahaduri yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rohilla, Pachumba, Java, and Sutlej left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

BAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee, Sind, Porbander, and C. Mandvi, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 15th instant.

B. V. A. CLUB.—There will be a phonograph recital at the Club this evening at 9 p.m., and a ladies' concert next Saturday evening. Open to all club members and ladies of their families.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races next Saturday, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., entries for ships' boats, and yachts close at noon to-day. As ships boats will be handicapped in future their extreme length and breadth should be stated when entering.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.—Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., will give a reading from the Shahnameh to-day, at 9 p. m., at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on the subject of, Yezdigird Shaheriar, the last of the Sassanian monarchs of Persis. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy will kindly preside on the occasion.

INFRINGEMENT OF OPIUM ACT.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday fined Ahmed Ali Rs. 50, and ordered him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment if he did not pay the amount of fine, for importing 50 totals of Persian opium into Bombay without a license. The accused said that he had brought the opium for his personal use.

ACCIDENT TO A SYCE.—Meeya Baban Khan, a syce, was riding his master's horse along Ripon Road, on Wednesday, when the animal shied and ran away throwing the rider to the ground, and knocking down a pedestrian, named Pandoo Bhow, causing slight injuries to both of them. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital and after their injuries had been dressed, they were allowed to go home. The animal was captured by the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	H M S Camperdown—Clote.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl—Balfe.
Valse	Viennoise—Czibulka.
Burlesque	Humorous Melodies—Kappey.
Polka	Bonne Bouche—Waldteufel.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl—Jones.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RASH DRIVING.—Inspector Wilson, yesterday, charged Lalla Vallucka, hack victoria driver, with rashly driving his vehicle and thereby causing hurt to Eranath Narayen, near Tuakordwar, on the 26th ultimo. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, before whom she accused was brought up, sentenced him to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment and fined him Rs. 15. In default of the payment of the fine he was ordered to suffer twenty-one days' further imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT KALBADAVIE ROAD,—Otta Dewlaji, a Brahmin, residing in a house, at Kalbadavi Road, with fifteen caste-fellows, locked the door of the room in the morning of Wednesday, and went to work with his companions. On returning home in the evening, Otta found the door of the room open, the lock being wrenched off the staple and on entering the place discovered that his box had been forced open, and ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 59, stolen there from.

THEFT BY A COOK.—Before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Badia, a Parsee cook, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain and two diamond rings belonging to Mr. Kaikhosro Kavasji. The complainant's sister had come from Bandora to Bazar Gate Street to see her grandmother. The accused was called there to be employed as a cook. Complainant had gone out and his sister having occasion to leave the room the cook removed the ornaments from the table and ran away. A report was made to the police; Inspector Nelmes and Constable Walton inquired into the matter, and accused was arrested by Constable Walton it Old Mody Khana. The stolen property was found with him and he pleaded guilty. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL RESULT OF KICKING STONES ON THE ROAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Native Christian lad, aged eleven years, lately a servant, residing on the premises of his master, at Jairaj Peerbhoy Buildings, at Foras Road. On the 10th November last, about noon, the deceased was walking along the Grant Road, kicking stones that lay on the road in his way, when a splint from a tramway rail struck the sole of his right foot, causing a penetrating wound thereon. Some household remedies were tried, but the wound did not heal, and Joseph was attacked with fever when his father took him to Poona for a change. Deceased, however, got no better, and he was brought back to Bombay. On the 8th instant lock-jaw supervened, and he was unable to swallow any food. On the following day he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he grew worse, and died yester day morning about 6 o'clock. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

THE KANE MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	Rs.
Amount previously subscribed	780
Shamrao Vithal, Esq	25
Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Godiwalla, Esq	100
Jehangir R. Mody, Esq	100
W. Thacker, Esq	100
W. C., care of Mr. G. Gonsalves	5
W. Bullock, Esq	20
H. M. Phipson, Esq	100
E. R. Smetham, Esq	50
H. O. Campbell, Esq	25
F. J. Grieves, Esq	25
R. Gilbert, Esq	10
J. Fairclough, Esq	10
D. A. D. Silva, Esq	25
C. W. L. Jackson, Esq	100
P. Jos Braize, Esq	50
E. D. Ralli, Esq	100
G. H. Townsend, Esq	50
C. L. Weber, Esq	20
J. O'Connell, Esq	100
C. H. S. Boggs, Esq	25
J. Stiven, Esq	25
C. H. Byrne, Esq	50
H. Weighall, Esq	20
	Rs. 1,915

JAGANNATH HURISCHANDRA, Secretary,
Kane Memorial Fund Committee.
Bandra, 12th Dec. 1894.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 11 was 433, giving a death-rate of 26·07 per annum per thousand, as against 23·22 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·24 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 94 died from fevers; 8, measles; 66, phthisis; 2, leprosy; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 88, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 13, desentery; 21, stillborn; 41, old age and debility; 4, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 197; Hindu outcaste, 27; Musalman, 106; Parsee, 15; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 8; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 353 as against 379 the corresponding period of last year, and 306 the average over the past five years.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN WALLABHACHARYAN MAHARAJ.

GOSWAMI GIRDHARIJI GOVINDRAIJI MAHARAJ VS. MADHAVDAS PRIMJI AND GOSWAMI GORDHANLALJI GIRDHARIJI MAHARAJ.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff's claim was for a declaration that he, as the owner and representative of the throne or "gadi" of Shri Nathji, is absolutely entitled to a dwelling-house situated at Bhuleshwur; that the defendant may be directed to convey the house to the plaintiff; that accounts may be taken of the rents and profits of the house since the death of Custoor *alias* Navibai, and the defendant decreed to pay them over to plaintiff, after deducting all necessary out goings. The suit was heard in the first instance before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who, on the 12th June 1893 gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff Goswami Girdharaji Maharaj Tikayat of Bombay. The defendants appealed from that decree. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga appeared for the appellant and second defendent Goswami Gordhanlalji; Mr. Budroodin Tyebji and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the appellant and first defendant Madhavdas; while Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff Goswami Girdharji Maharaj.

It appeared that the defendant Moodhawdas denied that the plaintiff was the legal owner and representative of the "gadi" of Shri Nathji. It was stated that there had been disputes and differences for years between the plaintiff and his son the second defendant, as to who is entitled to sit on the "gadi" and manage the property of Shri Nathji. Subsequently the plaintiff's son was made a defendant and declared a written statement at Nathdwara, in which he said that he was the owner and representative of the "gadi" of Shri Nathji. Mr. Justice Bayley decided that the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the house and premises in dispute, subject to the rights of the first defendant Madhavdas to reside in the first story during his life.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving the decision of the Appeal Court, said :—The nature of the suit which has given rise to this appeal as well as the pleadings and issues are set out so fully in the judgment of the Division Court that it will be sufficient for us to refer to them so far as may be necessary for the purposes of this appeal. The main question taken before us on the appeal No. 794 of the second defendant, is that the Division Court was wrong in holding that the first issue, viz., whether the plaintiff is the present owner and representative of the "gadi" of Shri Nathji was "res judicata," As to the first suit, No. 218 of 1878 brought on the origina. side of this Court by the present second defendant against his father the present plaintiff, although the question raised by the first issue in this suit was doubtless much discussed in disposing of the rule for a receiver, still as the suit was ultimately withdrawn by the plaintiff before it came to a hearing, the question cannot be said to have been heard and finally decided by the Court, and counsel for the respondent did not contend that what was determined in the interlocutory proceeding could operate as "res judicata." Passing to suit, No. 1216 of 1880, which was brought by the present plaintiff against 4 persons who had been employed by the present plaintiff to collect the rents of certain property belonging to the Oodeypore Shrine of Shri Nathji, and also against the present 2nd defendant to recover possession of that property, the 1st and 8th issues framed in the suit before the Session Judge as well as the Judgment of the High Court, which is to be found at I L R 7 Bombay 620, shews clearly that it was decided that the Plaintiff, whether as owner of the idol and the shrine or manager of the shrine and idol, was entitled to the possession of all property dedicated to the idol. That he had been the owner and manager of the shrine and idol when he was forcibly deposed in 1876 by the Rana of Oodeypore from his territories and that he had not lost his right as owner by the act of the Rana, nor if he was merly a trustee, had he been removed by any competent authority. It cannot be doubted then that the question raised by the first issue in this suit was directly and substantially determined in the Poona suit and that the Division Court was right in holding that the 1st issue was res judicata as between the plaintiff and second defendants. It has been contended before us by counsel for defendant No. 1 in appeal No. 798 (quite independently of the question between the plaintiff and second defendant), that the devise in question gave the trustees a discretionary power as to whom they could pay the rents, and that it was not incumbent on them to pay them, either to the plaintiff or second defendant, provided the "gadi" had the benefit of them and indeed that it would be a breach of their duty as trustees to pay the rents to the plaintiff, who had been deported from Oodeypore. It is sufficient to say that such a construction of the devise, as the above construction imports, was not relied on in the written statement of the 1st defendant, nor was any issue framed to raise the question, and that the issues show that it has been assumed throughout, that as to who was entitled to be paid the rent by the trustee, the only question for determination was whether the plaintiff or second defendant was entitled to be the owner or manager of the "gadi." And, lastly, the present contention has not been made one of the grounds of their appeal. However, the division Court has, in our opinion, erred in directing possession of the house to be given to the plaintiff subject to the right of the first defendant to reside in the 1st story. The devise "gives the house to Sha Toolsidass Premjee. Shah Madhowdas Premjee, and Shah Parbhoodas Toolsidas upon trust, to let the same and collect and receive the monthly rents, issues, and profits and to pay the same after payment of all taxes and expenses in repairing or re-building the said premises to the throne or "gadi of Shri Nathji for ever, but I direct that it shall be lawful for the said trustees, survivor or survivors of them, their heirs, legal representatives, or assigns, during their lives, to reside in the first story of the said house free of rent. In Mannox vs. Greener, 14. Equity, 456, relied on by the Division Court, there was a devise of the income of his real property in equal shares to his sons and daughters named by him, and the only question was whether that gave more than a life estate. But here the devise is to the trustees who have the duty of letting, repairing and rebuilding the house imposed on them, and is given the control over the rents for those purposes, the balance of which, they are to pay to the "gadi"; and to discharge such duties they must necessarily have the possesson of the property. The authorities cited in Jerman on Wills p. p. 241, 242, clearly show that it is on this ground that trustees under similar circumstances are held to take the legal estate in England. In this present case there is an additional circumstance that the trustees take a beneficial interest in the property, being entitled to occupy the 1st story free of rent. We must, therefore, vary the decree by declaring that the plaintiff, as the owner and representative of the shrine or "gadi" of Shri Nathjiis entitled to the net rents of the house in question, subject to the right of the 1st defendant to occupy the 1st story free of rent, and reverse the decree so far as it directs the defendants to convey and make over to the plaintiff the dwelling house other than the 1st story, &c. &c. The plaintiff to have his costs of the appeal No. 794 from the apellant; and parties to pay their own costs in appeal No. 798.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

813-93—M L Shroff—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Gazdhur vs J M Bidlon—Framji and M.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.
816—Brown and M—Dewdas Harivallubhdass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Craigie L and O, Crawford B and Co, Dikshit and H, and Edgelow and G. Part heard.
817—Roughton and B—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance and Co—Payne G and S.
820—Payne G and S—Abdulkhan bin Abdool Reman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Yyedinu—Ardesir H and D.
821—Roughton and H—Govekrao Dhondutraj Bewulker vs Narrotum Anundjee—Payne G and S.
823—Turner and H—Casmir Salvador Brito vs Sidney Smith—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
412-94—Thakurdas D and C—Paul Bhar and another vs Ganeshdas Dayashunker and another—Mathubhai and J. (for hearing on preliminary issue).
156-94—In person a pauper)—Mathew Rodrigues vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
350-93—Chalk W and S—Sonbai vs Bharmell Meghjee and others—Brown and M.
502-94—Framjee and M—Jules Fetterli vs Gustave Engine Deloonmon Rowlet—Roughton and B.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
423-29393.92—Dikshit and H—Shewlingu Golcajee vs Balliram Galessa Rungari—Payne G and S.
430-93—Crawford B and Co—Sha Lakhmidas Gopaljee vs Hurjiwan Goolabdas and others—Little S N and B.
10-94—Little S N and B—Harjiwan Vassunjee vs Shri Rukhmanivahujee—Brown an I M.
256-94—Bhai-shunker and K—Ranchordas Vithaldas vs Rakhmanivahuji—Little S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
325-91—Bicknell M and M—Dosdajee Crustonrao and others vs Govindjee Hunsraj—Craigie L and O—Part heard.
430-91—Brown and M—Hurkoondas Vasanjee vs Ladhibai—Edgelow and G.
493-94—Mansuklal D and J—Wasudeo Wamon vs Narayen Khooshal—inperson.
405-91—Brown and M—Oomedram Mayachand and another vs Bhimjee Bhanjee and others—Ardesir H and D.
178-92—Ardesir H and D—N C Macleod vs Vassonbai—M H Khan.
691-91—Mansuklal D and J—Laxmivahu vs Damodhar Soondardas and another—Crawford B and Co and Payne G and S.
151-94—In person (a pauper)—Hassen Hajee Rehimtoola vs Issak Mahomed—Tyebjee D and C.

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

THE following notice in the Judicial Department was published yest erday :—

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1894.

No. 8218.—It being the intention of the Governor in Council to apply the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, to the local area contained within the Municipal limits of the town of Bandora in the Thana District, the following draft Rules proposed to be issued under Section 14 of the said Act are published for general information, and it is hereby notified that any objections to, or suggestions with respect to them, will be considered by Government, if submitted so as to reach Government in the Judicial Department on or before the 15th January 1895 :—

1. The Inspector appointed under Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, shall, whenever he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found in any building, enclosure or place, forthwith proceed to the said building, enclosure or other place, and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if he is absent, in the presence of an officer of Police, shall inspect the said premises and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Surgeon or such Police Officers as he considers necessary or by both.

The owner of the premises or person in charge at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector, and shall in every possible way facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled subsequently to receive from the Inspector a statement in writing of the grounds of entry and in the event of his premises being infected, shall receive written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall seize and hand over to the Police for detention any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such animal shall, as soon as possible, and with the exercise of due precautions against contagion to other horses and men, be examined by a veterinary Surgeon and dealt with under the Act. Such precautions shall comprise in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nosebag and, in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night These precautions shall be enforced in all cases where horses have to be moved for examination or disposal under the Act.

3. The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased, shall report the case within twenty-four hours to the Inspector or to a Police officer (who shall at once inform the Inspector) and may remove the animal to any isolated building, within fifty yards of the stable or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or other place, where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible, within these limits away from other horses. He shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in contact with or near the diseased animal.

Except as provided in these Rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or premit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

4. Licenses for the removal of horses which have been with a diseased horse will be granted by an Inspector under Section 11 of the Act, on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct, under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector, where it can be conveniently isolated.

(2) That while so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time, at intervals of not more than a week, by the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Inspector, provided he be a Garduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then the Veterinary Surgeon, deems it necessary to have it under treatment or observation.

5. The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter, and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the premises, as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.

In all cases dung, surplus food, and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be consumed or disinfected by fire; temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burned, if the position admits of this being done with safety, and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, wood-work and ceiling shall be scraped and lime-washed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime-wash, and the flooring shall be removed to a depth of two feet and not renewed for the space of two weeks, the removed earth being burnt and replaced by fresh earth. The whole of the interior shall then be fumigated with burning sulphur, chlorine, carbolic vapour, or some other gaseous disinfectant.

6. On a certificate from the Veterinary Surgeon that a horse is diseased, it shall be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector, and the carcass disposed or by burning under the supervision of the Police. Except with the sanction of the Police and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

7. In the event of the disinfection of premises and the destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector, not being carried out by the owner within the period of seven days, they shall be carried out by the Inspector under Police supervision, and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises in the manner prescribed by Section 9.

8. The Superintendent of Police, Thana, may award to the Inspector, at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act, a sum not exceeding half the amount of any fine imposed.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

IT is notified by the Chairman (Dewan Bahadur S. Subramanya Aiyar, C.I.E.) of the Madras Committee of the National Social Conference that the following subjects will be brought up for consideration at the Conference to be held on the 30th December, (Sunday) in the Congress Pandal, Landoa's Gardens, Poonamalle Road, Madras.

(1.) The desirability of raising the minimum limit of age for the marriages of girls and boys, and of discouraging the marriages of men of 50 years of age with girls below 14.

(2.) The question of facilitating the registration of Social Reform Associations by amending the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882.

(3.) The advisability, if not the absolute necessity, of amending Act XXI. of 1863 relating to the better management of Religious Endowments.

(4.) The desirability of passing into law the Malabar Marriage Bill which has been under consideration for several years, and has met with the approval of intelligent members of the Nayar community and of the local Government.

(5.) The advisability of discouraging Nautch parties at religious festivals and social gatherings.

(6.) The abolition of imprisonment of women in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

(7.) The removal of all social hindrances in the way of the reception of foreign travelled men, and men marrying widows into the community or castes to which they belong.

(8.) The necessity of a more active co-operation with the Temperance Movement, not only as regards spirits, but as regards opium, bhang, and other drugs.

(9.) The necessity of arranging on a principle of mutual toleration more cordial understanding between Hindus and Mahomedans in places where differences have arisen on account of the use of music in processions.

(10.) The desirability of promoting interdining and intermarriage among the members of recognized subdivisions of the sage local caste.

(11.) The desirability of better defining and extending the scope of self-acquired property beyond the technical sphere of what is known as gains of science.

(12.) The desirability of discouraging the disfigurement of women who become widows, in the customary way.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGAON.
Friday, December 14.

8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Kershaw.

THE WAZIRI SITUATION

TANK, 10th December.

THE telegraph line has been extended from here to Jandola, and is now working. The distance of 22 miles has been laid in a little over two days, a fact which reflects great credit on Mr. Grimes and his assistants in the Telegraph Department. There is no news to be reported as regards the situation in Waziristan. The 4th Gurkhas march to Wano to-morrow, and the 5th Company of Sappers and Miners to Jandola.

KAJURI KACH, 10th December.

Wano December 9th.—The stuation remains unchanged. The three Abdul Rahman Khel maliks who came in last night left this morning, the Commissioner refusing to see them, unless accompanied by all the headmen of their Khel. Work on the new post has begun to-day. The Commissioner's special messenger was attacked by Mahsuds about three miles from camp last night. Mullah Powindah has gone to Makin from Khaisara, n

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 42½ lakhs, out of the 50 lakhs offered were allotted to Calcutta, and 7½ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 0 29-32d.—this rate being the same as was obtained at the regular Sales last Wednesday for Bills, though 3-32d. below the highest rate at which extra allotments have been made meantime. Yesterday extra allotments of ¾ per cent. lakh of Bills in Bombay, and 2 lakhs in Calcutta were made at the enhanced rates of 1s. 0 15-16d. and 1s. 0 31-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 0¾d.

Consols declined ⅛ per cent. in London to 102⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced ⅛ per cent., say to 1 per cent.; that in six months' Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 1/8 per cent. 3½ per cent Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. lower, at 55⅛. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d., to 27 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 60 5/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent higher, at 4·89 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 102⅛; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·14½.

The London Sheep Skin sale closed yesterday a dull feeling, and prices 1½d. to 2d. per lb. lower. The total quantity of Skins sold at this rate is 910,000 out of the 1,060,000 put forward.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted at 32s. per 416 lbs. business done, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 30½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, Market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening with spot and arrival prices unchanged. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 30,000 bales.

In New York, a decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 5 11-16 cents per lb.; and March Futures were 2 points lower, at 5·63 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and the figures which we give below show how the total Receipts to date compare with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts..	56,000	43,000	35,000
Four days' do. ...	223,000	205,000	149,000
Since 1st September ...	4,252,000	3,470,000	3,125,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly figures relating to shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India are now to hand through Reuter, and show, in the missions to this Presidency for November, a material decrease in all the items of *Cotton Cloth* compared with the figures for October; and also as against those for November last year, except in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, in which last month's shipments show a considerable increase. Shipments of Twist to Bombay for last month were rather less than in October; but much heavier than in November 1893. For the eleven completed months of the present year the missions to Bombay show a large increase compared with those for the corresponding period last year that in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* being in less than 114 million yards or 30 per cent. Our usual comparative figures for the three presidencies are as follows:—

Bombay—	Nov. 1894.	Oct. 1894.	Nov. 1893.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	50,850,000	57,400,000	44,300,000
Colored do. ... "	3,950,000	4,850,000	5,600,000
Printed do. ... "	6,450,000	7,950,000	13,000,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,250,000	1,550,000	800,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	91,050,000	85,950,000	89,600,000
Colored do. ... "	6,300,000	4,350,000	7,350,000
Printed do. ... "	2,650,000	3,250,000	3,900,000
Twist ..... lbs.	1,150,000	850,000	1,900,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	10,550,000	11,900,000	5,700,000
Colored do. ... "	1,400,000	1,650,000	1,300,000
Printed do. ... "	1,400,000	1,250,000	950,000
Twist ..... lbs.	1,200,000	1,450,000	900,000

Bombay only for 11 months 1894.	for 11 months 1893.
Plain Cottons...yds.	492,750,000	373,600,000
Colored do. ... "	57,650,000	53,100,000
Printed do. ... "	111,050,000	100,850,000
Twist .....lbs.	10,500,000	9,250,000

COTTON has been steady here to-day, with a moderate business passing; but prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Exporters have bought 200 bales ready new Bengal, at Rs. 139; and 50 Oomras at Rs. 158; and they have contracted for 200 bales each of "Fine" and "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 172½, and Rs. 162½, respectively, while the Mills have taken 400 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 158-9; 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 147½-8; and Bhusawal, at Rs. 156-6½; and 25 Barsee, at Rs. 187; and of old stuff, 250 Veerungaum at Rs. 161½; 150 Umni at Rs. 160½; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 152; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 175½ per candy—the total business reported being 2,025 bales.

WHEAT has become steady in tone again, and a moderate business on shippers' account has been reported to-day. We quote prices unchanged as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	13	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	14	0 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	6	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	11	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	5	0 "

SEEDS have also been in moderate request by exporters, the tone of the market having been quiet and prices unchanged as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-1-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat ..	6-7-0 to 6-9-0	"
Do. do. Cawapore ..	6-3-0 to 6-5-0	"
Do. Red do. ..	5-13-0 to 6-1-0	"
Gingelly, White ..	42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed ..	40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,318 bales.
Wheat.....	5,8-0 cwts.
Linseed	4,189 "
Rapeseed.....	5,842 "
Gingelly.....	18,146 "
Groundnuts	1,861 "
Castorseed.....	2,989 "
Rice.....	5,713 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. There is ready demand for tonnage; but holders are firm.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 7-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and the market was firm throughout the day, though with little business passing either way. Telegraphic, for January transfer, was quoted at 1s. 0 15-16d. and three months' sight Bills at 1s. 1 1-16d. for January delivery, and 1s. 1 3-32d. later, closing quotations for ready business being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 " ...	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Francs 3 " ...	1'37	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at last evening's closing rates of 103 13-16 for Money, and 103 9-16 for Account, at which the market remained steady all day, closing on the same level.

SHARES have been quiet but steady on the whole; but we note a downward movement in some Cotton Mills shares, say of Rs. 25 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 each in Central India, Jewraz Balloo, New Great Eastern, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, Framji Petit, and Oriental, at our revised quotations. Delhi, Northern Flour Mill shares are Rs. 7½ higher. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th December, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	11	0 p.m.	50	54
Teheran	13	1	49 a.m.	0	26
Suez	13	2	50 p.m.	0	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	44	—	1
" Karachi.....	—	25	..	1
" Madras.....	—	49	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABER—November 29, at Mettapolliam, the wife of E M Baber, Nilgiri Railway, of a daughter.
BLACK—December 4, at Tulloch's Gardens, Nungumbaukum, the wife of R J Black, of a daughter.
CALLANAN—November 20, at Vellore, the wife of M Callanan, Forest Department, of a son.
CARY—December 5, at Eden Falls, Darjeeling, the wife of S B Cary, of a daughter.
KERR—December 3, at Washabarrie, Duars, the wife of James Kerr, of a son.

DEATHS.

FLEETWOOD-WILLIAMS—December 4, at Bareilly, Fleetwood-Williams, C S I, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), aged 83 years.
HARBUTTLE—December 8, at Umballa, Kathleen, the wife of R C Harbottle, 18th Hussars.
HENNESSY—December 1, at Mian Mir, Noel Herbert Granville (Tootoo), the very dearly loved infant son of Lieutenant J P C Hennessy, Indian Staff Corps, aged 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894.

"INDIA as a Field of Industrial Enterprise" is the title of a quarto pamphlet of some thirty pages, which has just been issued at the London office of the *Indian Engineer*, and which is principally intended for circulation at home, with a view to showing the many advantages possessed by this country as a field for the investment of British capital. The pamphlet presents in a compact and readable form a variety of information regarding India and its products, and its circulation in Great Britain is calculated to remove many of the misconceptions that prevail at home on the subject—misconceptions which, as Lord Salisbury has pointed out, are not infrequently illustrated by Parliamentary debates and Parliamentary interrogations. The publication is preceded by an open letter from the compiler, the English editor of the *Indian Engineer*, from which it is apparent that he strongly believes the natives of India will find salvation, not in social reform, but in the peaceful evolution of commercial enterprise. He declares that the men who will do good to India are not those "who gain medal after medal for extraordinary proficiency in many native tongues," and who talk with the natives as to the inner springs and motives of their actions; the benefactors of India are those who are full of English energy and enterprise, and who "make a dash" for any commercial opening that presents itself—such men, for instance as Sir Salter Pyne. He suggests the formation of a new "missionary" society—one sending out from home "pioneers of commerce," with a mission to find outlets for our industries, and to guide our manufacturers as to the style of article wanted. When these articles have been introduced, and suitable sites have been found, factories should be erected "by natives, and with native money;" for this journalist believes that "given a good thing, and a man to work it, the moneyed Indian will not be found slow at catching on, and his reserve of four hundred millions sterling will be tapped." This view will more readily commend itself to the judgment of men of experience than the suggestion that Government "must be left out of the question," and must not "interfere with the smooth running of the complex machine." The hearty approval which the proposed amendment of the Indian Companies Act has received in many quarters, as being a step in the right direction, goes to show that the native capitalist, does not resent, but thoroughly approves of such interference as is designed to protect investors against fraud and deception. It would tend against the success of the "pioneers" the pamphleteer hopes to see sent forth, if Government oversight was "left out of the question," as he proposes. Disappointed with the slow progress of railway extension under the too cautious administration of Government, the writer urges that the only course to take is to "buckle to," and do the work independently of the Secretary of State. The country will then be covered with feeder lines of communication, social improvements will keep pace with increased commerce "and the natives of India—a sober, temperate race—will gradually and insensibly assimilate the best parts of our higher civilisation without losing the best parts of their own."

The earlier portion of the booklet seems to be an epitome of the leading facts contained in the Decennial Report of Mr. Baines, which is also largely laid under contribution elsewhere, and it is only as we come to the summary of existing industries that we are presented with any very original deductions. But if the publication is largely composed of echoes of the masterly voice of the Census Commissioner, its usefulness will be enhanced rather than diminished, for, obtainable at the popular price of a shilling, it will doubtless find its way into the hands of many business men and capitalists at home, who are not likely to see the Blue-book issued some months ago. The author points out that all Indian artizans use the rudest implements in their trade, and believes that there is a fine field for anyone who will give them "similar tools of a better make, and of a more lasting character at a slightly enhanced cost." He seems to forget the inherent inclination of the native artizan to buy his tools at the lowest price, rather than in the market which is really cheapest in the end. A sure indication of the increased prosperity of the masses is to be found in the remarkable extension of the brass and copper trades during the last twenty years, and the pamphleteer is rejoiced to think of the wise and practical provision of caste rules which permits of the purification of metal vessels which have been defiled, while an earthen vessel is beyond reclamation. Mr. W. S. Caine will scarcely be inclined to agree with the writer in his suggestion that the distillation of country liquor should be "largely extended," or with the proposal made later on to grow wine on a considerable scale. The conviction is expressed that it would be an easy matter to teach the natives to manufacture gunpowder and ammunition worthy of the name, in place of the "villainous saltpetre," with which the Indian makes the fire-works he so dearly loves. As to furniture, the simple articles required by the natives might be turned out by the thousand in shaping machines. Mention is made of a station on the North-Western Railway, at which Europe-shaped chairs can be had in any numbers at an incredibly low price. The writer regards the importation of higher class furniture as so "absurd," that he declares the case should be reversed, and furniture dealers at home should send to India, if they would discover where to get goods of the best kind and at wonderfully cheap rates. Similarly he believes that the boots and shoes made by Asiatics under European supervision surpass anything that can be produced elsewhere. Hides should be kept in the country with a view to developing the local tannery and leather-work industries. This publicist shares the belief of many competent observers that there is every prospect of great development in the paper-making trade, and he reminds us that the whole of the 290 tons of paper required in the Census of 1891 was made near Calcutta. When he suggests that tenders should "be asked for in India by the British Government" for the paper for Blue-books, and other publications, we suppose he refers to the official works published at home, for it is well-known that the Government of India decided a long time ago to effect economy and endourage local industries by the all-round substitution of Indian for English paper.

What the author thinks regarding cabinet making, and leather and paper manufacture, he also says of the woollen industry. He believes that if the rural population are taught to breed long-wooled sheeps, and shown the advantage of cleaning the fleece, the quantity of woollen goods that could be made in India would be sufficient, not only to supply local requirements, but also for the exportation of large quantities of woollen goods. A tribute is paid to the skill of Parsee watchmakers in Bombay, and, we are told, that the native watchmakers generally in the large towns may well challenge comparison with their more highly paid brethren in other lands. One great need is the introduction of oil presses and hand looms that can be manufactured in the country and repaired by village artizans. As mentioned yesterday, in reviewing to the trade between Bombay and Karachi, aniline and alizarine dyes are largely replacing the indigenous dyes, the imports having doubled in the last five years. Consequently, a good field is open for the local manufacture of these dyes. Mr. Sommer, the United States Consul, has recently called attention to the almost entire neglect of the glass industry in this country. Most of the broken glass reaching Bombay and other ports is sent to China to be worked up, instead of being dealt with in India, where good glass-making materials are ready to hand. Even if the industry in this country were confined to one single branch—that of making soda water bottles—occupation would be found for a large number of workers. It is a remarkable proof of the growing adoption of Western habits in India, that imports of provisions have increased eighty per cent. during the past decade. There is every reason to believe with the monographist that much of the food so imported could be locally produced. The imports of sugar are declining, but still the production in India falls short of the consumption by something like a hundred thousand tons. In this connection the writer laconically remarks: "All sugar is cane—beet will not grow. What a field for machinery." As to wine, now that imports are declining, it is urged that efforts should be put forward to grow good wine on the hills, on a more vigorous scale than "the feeble attempts" of the past. Of course, a great deal is said respecting the cotton industry, but as that subject has been often dealt with before, it is unnecessary to review the conclusions arrived at. Almost every department of commerce is briefly referred to in the manner we have indicated, and the inevitable conclusion is reached that there is an enormous and ever-increasing field in India for British capital and enterprise. "But," adds the writer, "the fields must be carefully chosen, the ground must be well, skilfully and patiently prepared, the soil must not be forced, and, seeds appropriate to different conditions of climate, &c., must be judiciously disseminated." In view of some past failures on account of the neglect of precautions such as these, this note of warning should be carefully remembered by any British capitalist who may be led by the reading of the pamphlet to look to India as the country of countries for safe and profitable investment.

A DEPUTATION of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress waited upon Lord Rosebery, the other day, in Downing-street to urge upon him the desirability of making provision for the payment of members of Parliament and the expenses of returning officers at elections. Mr. John Burns, M.P., one of the Labour representatives in Parliament, who draws a salary from the Trades Unionists themselves, was the principal spokesman. He argued in favour of the memorial of his friends, that every member of Parliament should now be paid for his services inasmuch as Parliament increased its work and duties, constituencies became more critical and censorious, and the amount of time that a member of Parliament had to devote to his duties considerably increase, and the incidental expenses were of such a character that no member of Parliament ought to be called upon to pay. Further, he contended that, as the English character and the English mind dearly loved a precedent that they could in this case satisfy that desire to the extent that every other legislative assembly in the world gave either directly or indirectly remuneration of a fairly substantial kind to all its representatives, and they said that England that had seven centuries of political and constitutional Government, perhaps of a better and freer character, and to a greater extent than any other country, should not lag behind other countries that had had Parliamentary institutions conferred upon them only recently. He went further, and asked for payment of members, not as a privilege to poor men, but as a right and a duty on the part of the country, whether rich or poor, for expenses incurred and for services rendered. Beyond that he and his friends considered that payment of members was but the pecuniary complement of giving to the people of this country the franchise. What, he asked, was the good of extending the franchise to every man as at present qualified, if they allowed poverty to deprive the electorate of their choice, namely, a poor man of their class, or the man of another class, whose riches were not sufficient to allow him to carry out the behests and desires of his constituency? Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., another Labour representative, who has held an administrative post, also supported the memorial, urging that public feeling had developed very largely on the question within the last few years, and the working men's organisations throughout the country were unanimously in favour of removing the initial difficulty of the entrance of workmen into Parliament. Mr. Haucock Wilson, who brought further persuasion to bear upon Lord Rosebery, anticipated, or imagined, one of his lordship's objections to this proposal when he said that undesirable men might get into Parliament if the prayer of the Trades Union Congress were granted, for there can be no doubt that the glib Boanerges, who now harangues his companions and urges them to impolitic and ill-timed strikes, would be pitchforked into Parliament there to make himself a nuisance to the leaders of the party he was supposed to support, and seriously obstruct the progress of business. The noisy demagogue, whose blatant utterances, as it is often, lead to mischief among those with whom he should toil, would become a still greater power for mischief, and the professional agitator, finding himself in Parliament knowing that his popularity would depend in the noise he made, would shortly become an intolerable nuisance. Lord Rosebery, we are glad to find, had sufficient diplomacy to send his friends contentedly, if empty, away. He recounted all the important measures with which his colleagues hoped to deal with, and others said that at the Cabinet Council next day he would report to them what the deputation had said in order that when their programme for the next session was definitively framed, the question should have earnest consideration. "We'll think about it" was the purport of Lord Rosebery's reply, and we venture to prophesy that many years will elapse before it advances beyond that stage.

AN anonymous writer in the Lahore paper, who is referred to by our contemporary as a person eminently qualified to criticise, makes some stringent remarks on "the Lessons of Wano." The conflict of political and military authority is dealt with by the critic, who asks whether the Wano incident does not show that the lesson of Manipur was lost upon us? Skeene's blood, he declares, would have justified the officer commanding at Wano, on receiving notice of attack from the civil authorities, to have suspended that anomalous relationship, giving birth to *two* camps, and to have ordered the civil camp, if even at the point of the bayonet, *into* the military camp. "Afghanistan twice over, Burma, Manipur, etc., have time after time written this lesson in buckets of blood. Its arrogant neglect has added these new victims to the political Acaldema. On the shoulders of the civil conceiver, and the military abettor alone, whosoever they may be, rests the awful responsibility of this mis-shed blood. May this last lesson be indeed the last, and that never again, where troops as such have to move, call the occasion what one will, shall we not see the officer commanding also the political officer." There is no mincing of words with our contemporary's critic, who wishes his meaning to be well understood, and the lesson he points never to be lost sight of. There can be little room for differences of opinion that his contentions are right in regard to the relations of civil and military officers in such circumstances as prevailed at Wano. And we agree with our contemporary in its assertion that not only should the military drive in the civil authorities, if necessary, but keep them in camp until the enemy, having been reduced to sue for peace, the proper opportunity for political work arrives again. As to the correspondent's criticism on the manner in which the attack at Wano was coped with, we are not prepared at this stage to accept all he says as conclusive. According to him the piquets were wrongly placed, and the troops should have been under arms all night if, as alleged, a night attack was definitely expected. Then, again, the camp should have been prepared, and zerebas formed for hospital and transport, and, in short, the military arrangements altogether were deficient in the opinion of the "person eminently qualified to criticise." But is it not a little unfair to condemn them until the commanding officer has returned, and has an opportunity of giving his version of the case, and explaining his reasons for acting as he did?

THE sudden death of Sir John Sparrow David Thompson is reported from home as having occurred under peculiarly painful circumstances. At the climax of a remarkably successful career he had just received a f

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is reported that the Japanese have landed troops at Shan-hai-kwan and at another point near Taku. These forces altogether number about twenty-five thousand men.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIAN LOAN IN LONDON.

Dec. 13.

The Russian Loan of sixteen million pounds sterling issued in London has been covered ten times over.

The subscription for the Russian Loan which has been opened here has now been covered forty times over.

DEATH OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

The Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, the Canadian Premier, expired suddenly at Windsor after being sworn in as Privy Councillor.

The cause of death was heart-disease.

THE FUNERAL OF M. DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

The Suez Canal Company has undertaken to pay the expenses of the funeral of the late M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The ceremony will take place at Paris with full military honors, owing to the deceased having held the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

AGITATION AGAINST THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR WAR.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

A sensation has been created here owing to the French newspapers having published articles vehemently attacking General Mercier's qualifications to occupy the responsible post of the Minister for War.

It is alleged in some quarters that General Mercier's removal from office has already been decided by the President on the grounds of the Minister's incapacity, which, it is stated, has led to the complete disorganization of the French Army, which his predecessors had so ably reformed.

CURRENCY REFORM IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, has presented a Bill to the House of Representatives embodying the currency reform mentioned in President Cleveland's message to Congress.

LESE MAJESTE IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.

The Government application to the Reichstag for leave to prosecute Herr Liebknecht, the socialist member, for disloyal conduct displayed by him at the opening of the session on the 6th instant, was referred to a Committee of the House for report.

The Committee, after a short discussion, refused the application of the Government by nine vote against four.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the homeward Indian mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m., to-day.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Few selected Mahsud Maliks came in on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and were seen by the Commissioner. They bring word that the Mahsud Jirgah will come in the following day, bringing all horses, rifles, and hostages demanded by the Government, but this is not considered probable as some rifles are known to have been sold beyond the Mahsud border.

Sir William Lockhart and Staff have arrived at Jandola.

THE BURMA RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE BURMA CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

Captain Driscoll, Upper Burma Volunteers, has won the Burma Championship at the Rifle Meeting held at Mandalay. This is all the more creditable as the 2nd Wiltshire Crack Shooting Regiment is stationed at Mandalay. The Upper Burma Volunteers also won the Burma Cup, beating the teams of regulars.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 12

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 13.

French mail steamer Natal, from Aden, arrived.
H. M. S. Gibraltar from Aden, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Tuticorin for Penang on 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surat quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102½
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-8
Bar Silver	27 13-16

THERMOMETER READINGS

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, December 12.

10 p.m.	72·1

THURSDAY, December 13.

6 a.m.	68·6
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	77·2
4 p.m.	76·1

The Committee of the "Carlyle's House Purchase Fund," not daunted by unsympathetic criticism have put forth a fresh appeal on behalf of the preservation of the famous dwelling of the historian, biographer, and philosopher in Cheyne-row, Chelsea. Of the numbers that annually visit the house no record has been kept, but it is noted that last year between six and seven hundred people visited the birth-place at Ecclefechan, and considering the relative accessibility of the two places, it is taken as certain that the visitors to Chelsea would be much more numerous. On the basis of a small fee being obtained from visitors, the provision to be made for maintenance need not, we are assured, be large, and the total sum required, including purchase money, repairs, and the maintenance fund, will it is stated, not exceed 3,500*l.* or 4,000*l.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Gordon Caulfield, whose death is announced, belonged to the Bengal Infantry, and was present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Gujerat. He retired from the Army in 1881.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, who was lately officiating as Superintendent of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, officiates as Private Secretary to the Viceroy during Mr. Babington Smith's illness.

There is to be a Presidency Cricket Match at Bombay on the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, between Madras and Bombay. The visitors will afterwards take on the Parsees for a two days' match on the 29th and 31st.

It is reported at Hyderabad that Mr Plowden, who returned last week and took over charge of the Residency from Colonel Mackenzie, intends going upon furlough in the spring.

Captain F. E. G. Ponsonby, late A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, was a passenger by the late mail which left Bombay for England. He goes home to take up his appointment as Equerry to the Queen. It has frequently been remarked, and with truth, that the popularity of a Viceroy largely depends on the popularity of the various members of his Staff, and from this point of view Captain Ponsonby's departure will be a great loss and difficult to make good. To the Amateur Dramatic Company at Simla, of which he was Honorary Secretary, it is no exaggeration to say that the loss will be irreparable. An accomplished ameteur himself, he filled many parts, while his power of judging of the capabilities of others enabled him to place upon the Simla stage last year the best talent available, and to produce in rapid succession a series of high class pieces with a success which has rarely, if ever, been equalled. As a mark of their personal esteem the staff of the company presented Captain Ponsonby with a handsome silver cigar-case before his departure.

It will have been noted that if it had been necessary to advance into Waziristan, or should it become incumbent upon us to resume operations hereafter, the Field Force would still march without those machine-guns which are so effective in savage warfare. In spite of all the advances made in scientific armament, writes the Allahabad paper, there has been no practical advance in the equipment of our troops from the time of the Afghan war of 15 years ago. Mountain guns will supplement rifle-fire, but guns can scarcely be used with effect when a charge is driven home. A Maxim really becomes a great aid to infantry when the fighting threatens to be of a hand-to-hand kind, for a constant fire can be maintained so long as the gun-detachment is protected by its escort. In the Mashonaland expedition this machine-gun effectually checked the fiercest rushes of Lobengula's impis, and not even a reconnaissance of importance was made without a Maxim being sent out with the troopers. On the North-West frontier of India experience has repeatedly shown that our men will have to face charges from athletic swordsmen, maddened by fanaticism, who are no mean enemies at close quarters. But up to the present, no machine-gun has ever poured its stream of bullets upon the attacking force. In the previous Waziri expeditions rifle-fire had to be relied upon, and in the Black Mountain also the Hindustani fanatics at Kotkai were received with volleys from breech-loaders. In the latter instance the punishment administered was undoubtedly very severe, but it would have been infinitely worse if a couple of machine-guns had been in action at the shorter ranges. So again at Chilas, when Major Daniell lost his life, the handful of men defending the post would have had a fair chance of driving off the Kohistanis if they had the help of a Maxim gun. Other instances could be quoted, notably Ahmed Khel, during the Afghan war, in which machine-guns could have been used with advantage. In Egypt the blue jackets more than once did good service with their Nordenfeldts or Gardners, which are distinctly inferior weapons to the Maxim; but the lessons gained in the campaigns seem to have had no effect upon the English authorities.

Letters were received at Calcutta on Saturday from Kabul, but again no reference was made to the Amir's intention of visiting England. Nothing official is known about the accuracy of the statement; but it is considered extremely probable that Habibulla will represent the Amir in England as intended originally.

H. H. the Raja of Nabha has begged that Government should employ his troops in Waziristan. It is, the Punjab paper thinks a pity that Government does not accept some of these repeated offers. Our contemporary adds:—We are sure that the Nabha troops would do good service, and we are equally sure that such good service would (apart from the direct benefit thereof) add to the prestige of the Imperial Service troops, and increase the keenness and loyalty of the Chiefs. It would, moreover, be appropriate thus the troops selected should be those of a Chief, who like the Raja of Nabha, has recently received special tokens of the approval and confidence of the Government.

A telegram from Quetta says that snow has fallen thickly there, and a severe winter is expected. News of snowfalls comes also from the various Punjab hill stations.

The Chiefs and people of Rajputana may be agreeably disappointed, as nothing is settled yet as to whether Colonel Trevor will receive an extension, and we hear officially that it is quite probable.

The State silver howdah which recently occupied a prominent position in the Viceroy's grand *shamiana* at Lahore, and which attracted so much attention, is to be sent to Simla, to be deposited in Viceregal Lodge, there to remind the visitor of glorious ceremonials of the Viceregal past, and to keep company with the skeleton head of the giant elephant which carried it in processions which have now become historical.

The Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey, at Coonoor, has been closed from the 10th instant. Mr. Shadbolt has fixed Madura as the headquarters of the Madura-Paumben and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway Surveys.

The friends of Major W. C. James, 16th Lancers, who had some reason for being anxious about his health when he was invalided home a year ago from the consequences of an accident, will be glad to know that he is back again quite restored.

Most of the civil officers whose tour in the Kohin hills have been arranged have set off from Bhamo.

Mr. H. F. Hertz has been placed on special duty in these hills. He will leave Bhamo with a force of 150 men and visit the Panse Kachins, to arrange a number of trivial disputes between villages. The Panse Kachins were at the bottom of the trouble last year, but seem now to be perfectly quiet, and have paid their tribute without demur.

Indian Railways continue to show greatly increased earnings, the actual advance from the 1st of April to the 24th of November being nearly 68 lakhs as compared with the corresponding figures of last year. The chief contributors are the Rajputana and Malwa line with nearly 18 lakhs, the North-Western 14¼, the East Indian 11¼, the Oudh and Rohilkhund 12, the Eastern Bengal 6¼, and the East Coast 6 lakhs. The Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian line, too, is 4¼ lakhs, and the Rajpura-Batinda line, 3¾ lakhs to the good. On the other hand, the Great Indian Peninsula shows a decrease of nearly 24 lakhs, due to the failure of the harvest in the Central Provinces, while the Bengal-Nagpur just exceeds, and the Burma State line rather falls short of, a deficiency of two lakhs. The Madras line is also a lakh and a-quarter on the wrong side.

The East Indian Railway's earnings, week ended 1st Dec., were Rs. 11,18,396. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,31,897. Increase, Rs. 86,499. Miles open, week ended 1st Dec., 1894, 1,663·90. Corresponding week last year, 1,610·73. Increase, 53·17. Per mile open, week ended 1st Dec., 1894, Rs. 672. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 641. Increase, Rs. 31. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 1st Dec., 1894, Rs. 2,00,72,230. From 1st July, 1893, to 1st Dec., 1893, Rs. 1,92,76,281. Increase Rs. 7,95,949.

Though the Viceregal visit to Cawnpore last Sunday morning was very brief, Lady Elgin, accompanied by Dr. Franklin, found time to inspect the Dufferin Hospital there, Miss Leach, the lady doctor in charge, showing the visitors round. Lady Elgin was much struck not only by the completeness and thoroughness of the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick, but also of those for the Hospital Staff. The foundation stone of the building was laid by Sir Auckland Colvin in 1891, and since its doors were opened it has always done excellent work. From ten to twelve beds are always occupied, and over 5,000 outside cases are treated annually. Much of the success of the Cawnpore hospital is undoubtedly due to Dr. Armstrong, the Civil Surgeon, who is Honorary Secretary of the Local Branch. Lady Elgin is said to have been surprised and gratified at the excellence of all the interior economy of the establishment.

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., District Judge of Hazara, has submitted to Government some very interesting remarks on the administration of justice in the border country. As a general rule, says the *Englishman*, he finds that jirgas are averse to convict. Among other reasons, the fear of incurring hostility or of making an enemy operates most strongly, but a want of sympathy with some parts of our law, which is not in accordance with their traditions and feelings, is also responsible for many otherwise inexplicable acquittals. In many cases, however, Mr. Cunningham is inclined to believe that the verdict of "not guilty" is brought in on the understanding that the delinquent shall make reparation for his offence. Mr. Cunningham sensibly remarks that, as such a settlement is likely to compose the enmity or feud, which a sentence of the Court might only keep alive, no exception need be taken to such findings, or to the low percentage of convictions. In mischief cases, however, jirgas are encouraged to bring in a true finding by the assurance that a verdict of guilty will only be followed by a fine in which the council's estimate of loss will be duly considered. The Western code cannot safely be applied without large modifications to the administration of justice among the wild border tribes of North-Western India. It is useless, as Mr. Cunningham points out, to attempt to punish with long imprisonment a man convicted by a jirga of setting fire to a small cowshed. Under the law it is a crime triable only by a Court of Sessions and punishable with imprisonment for ten years; but a jirga convened according to Pathan usage would regard the offence as amply expiated by the payment of a fine.

The question of the possible revival of criminals who have been executed by means of electricity has been frequently discussed in America, and as opinions are greatly divided on the subject, the Hon'ble Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New York, announces that he will permit an experiment to be made to settle this point. A man named Wilson is now under sentence of death and will be electrocuted this month. The doctors who attend the execution in order to certify to the cause of death and make the *post-mortem* examination are, in accordance with the Governor's decision, to be allowed to attempt to resuscitate him, and if they succeed Wilson will be pardoned. In the first executions by means of electricity, as prescribed under the change of law in New York State, about four years ago, the public was greatly shocked by published statements that the criminals breathed and even groaned after the first shock had been passed through their frames. Later, with improvements in the apparatus, these phenomena were not observed, but in order to ensure that life should be absolutely extinct, the current has been applied for a certain number of seconds, then shut off and turned on again, although the first application was really considered sufficient.

A striking instance of kindly feeling on the part of a Judge and jury occurred at the Calcutta High Court on Friday. During the hearing of the case of the Empress vs. Buldeo Agurary, before Mr. Justice Norris, presiding at the Sessions Court, in which the prisoner was charged with the murder of an aged man and his wife, it transpired that the three children of the deceased couple were left practically friendless and without any permanent shelter. At the conclusion of the case the jury, after returning a verdict of guilty against the accused who was sentenced to death, intimated to his lordship, that touched with compassion for the destitute state of the orphans, they had each subscribed a sum of Rs. 16 for the little ones, and they desired that the money should be made over to some suitable person, who should see that the children benefited by it. His lordship thanked the gentlemen of the jury, and said that they had anticipated his wishes. On inquiry from the police officer in charge of the case, his lordship ascertained that the children were at present residing with a shopkeeper who lived next door to the hut occupied by the deceased and that there was about Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 due to the children in ornaments, and the sale proceeds of the shop. His lordship, turning to the jury, thanked them once more for the kindly feelings which had prompted them to act as they did, and said that Mr. J. G. Apcar, the Clerk of the Crown, had kindly consented to be the custodian of the money, and that he (his lordship) would also contribute to the fund. He would take steps to see that this fund, together with the other money due to the children, was properly invested or otherwise made use of, as should seem best for the benefit of these orphans. If any kind friends in Calcutta wished to contribute to this fund they could send their names and subcriptions to Mr. Apcar. His lordship then sent for the children, and after speaking to them for some time, gave each of them some money as a present.

The promotion of Count Schouvaloff to the Governorship of Poland, as a Contemporary remarks, is unquestionably an indication that Czar Nicholas II means to choose his officials as much as possible outside the ranks of the fire-eaters. It was Count Schouvaloff who was sent on a mission to London in 1873 to reassure the English Government respecting the intentions of Russia in regard to Khiva. The Count on that occasion declared to Lord Granville that "not only was it far from the intention of the Emperor to take possession of Khiva, but positive orders had been prepared to prevent it, and directions given that the conditions imposed should be such as would not in any way lead to the prolonged occupation of Khiva." An expedition against Khiva was undertaken not long afterwards, which ended in the conquest and annexation of the Khanate; but Count Schouvaloff was greatly chagrined at this sample of the policy of the forward party. The Count said as much to Lord Augustus Loftus, at that time English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and on more than one occasion he expressed his anxious desire for a thorough understanding and community of action between England and Russia, not only in regard to questions of European policy, but also in regard to the Eastern and Asiatic questions. In the Khivan business Count Schouvaloff tried in vain to persuade the Czar to disavow the treaty made with the Khan by General Kauffmann, which the latter had been shrewd enough to send direct to the Emperor. At the time of the Russo-Turkish war Count Schouvaloff was Russian Ambassador in London, and it was due in a great measure to the conciliatory disposition he evinced in the subsequent negotiations, that a rupture between England and Russia was avoided. That Czar Nicholas should have selected an officer of such liberal and tolerant views for the important post of Governor of Poland is not only good news for the Poles, but a reassuring sign that the men whom the new monarch delighteth to honour do not belong to the "Universal Russia" party.

The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has issued a long-needed circular to the officials announcing his intention of enforing reforms in the work of those offices. To persons who have received telegrams hours after they ought to have arrived, it is pleasant (says a Naples Correspondent) to hear the Minister assert that the longest time between the acceptance of a message at the office and its consignment to the messenger at the office of its arrival should never exceed one hour, when the telegram is sent on a direct or semi-direct line, and not more than a quarter of an hour more for indirect lines. The Minister goes on to exhort greater celerity and industry in all postal proceedings, and it is to be hoped that his words will have due effect; for the loss of time, annoyance, and vexation experienced by the senders of either telegrams, registered letters, parcels, &c., in Italy is a well known and universally deplored fact.

THE NEW BURLESQUE OF THE ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

The capital manner in which the new historical burlesque, "The Emperor Jehangir"—a play "manufactured from the best materials," after the manner of other eminent writers—was produced last night by the Orphean Dramatic Club, at the Novelty Theatre, and reflected great credit on all concerned. To many of the public it must have seemed somewhat daring on the part of a comparatively new amateur company, in view of the reputation left behind by Captain Hobday as an operatic writer, to undertake the production of a new opera, by a new writer, but it must be said that last night's achievement fully justified the ambitious attempt. Neither trouble nor expense were spared to bring about the result which it is our pleasant task to chronicle. The scenery was specially painted for the occasion, the costumes and stage furniture were of the best, and the limelight and mechanical effects were very carefully carried out. Altogether the outlay for production has been so great, that even if there is again a very good house to-night it is not likely that there will be anything more than a small balance to the good. The incessant punning of the libretto is no doubt here and there rather far-fetched; but, on the whole, the burlesque is worthy of praise, both on account of the aptness of its topical allusions and the sparkling humour of its dialogue. The piece is interspersed with many comic songs and dances. The former have been well selected, and the latter did ample credit to Miss Johnson and Miss Baldwin, the Imperial Almas. To no one can the success of last night's performance have been more pleasing than to the stage manager, Mr. T. A. Savage, to whose enthusiastic and self-denying labours that result was largely due, and who was loudly cheered as he came before the indulgence of the audience for one of the actor Mr. Brooks, who had met with an unfortunate accident on the hunting field the other day, but who had pluckily determined to go on with his part.

The plot is purely historical, and carries one back to the good old days of Jehangir, the Mogul Emperor. Sir Thomas Roe, an Ambassador from the Court of James I., is deputed by his Sovereign to enlist the influence and favour of the Mogul Emperor in the British interest, and, in accordance with the good old Dustur, brings sundry gifts to propitiate the Eastern potentate, which are unfortunately far more suitable to Occidental than to Oriental usage. On the other hand, Don Alphonso de Siquiero Vaz, the Ambassador from the Portuguese Court, who has travelled far, and who knows a thing or two arrives almost simultaneously on a similar errand, and propitiates his Imperial Majesty with a far more acceptable presentation in the shape of wine and two beautiful and demure damsels as additions to the seraglio. This so complicates the internal working of his domestic arrangements, however, that his newly-made bride, Noor Mahal refuses to remain in the Palace, and leaves there and then. The King is too much interested to be concerned at her flight, and is, of course, enchanted—as who among us would not be—with the new-comers. The comparison he draws between the presents is anything but favorable to the Britisher who we find is shortly after his arrival ordered off the premises, having already refused with true British courage, to make the servile obeisance expected of him. The Ambassador of the Portuguese Court, on the other hand, proves entirely successful in every way. From here the author has improved upon history and the climax is reached at a grand fete by a duel between the two Ambassadors from which no serious consequences ensue, but a bond of friendship is entered into between them, and a mutually satisfactory arrangement is made by which each becomes the accepted lover of the "Little Girls in Pink." The Emperor is inclined to accept this arrangement, as since the arrival at his court of these damsels he has been pining for his old love, who at this time is attracted by the fete, which she attends in the garb of a wandering minstrel, and, while he is mourning for her, makes herself known to the Emperor.

The play opens with an elaborate and extremely pretty scenic effect. At the back of the stage is seated the Emperor (Mr. W. L. Shaw) on a superb throne in all the glory of velvet and satin. On either side are nobles and personal attendants, the ladies of the court making a beautiful line extending to the foot-lights. And here let us express our admiration of the fair ones by saying that seldom, if ever, before, has such a galaxy of beauty graced an amateur performance in this city. The curtain goes up to the strains of "Lazily Drowsily," the solos of which are in the charge of Kumbukthee Badmash Bey, (Mrs. T. J. Nathan) and Abdool Bey-Yakoob (Mr. D. Lance). At the conclusion of this chorus, all fall asleep, and another beautiful stage picture is obtained by the graceful grouping and posing of the ladies.

Then came a good entry of Grand Vazir Fadladin (Mr. J. Reed), and Begum Kit Kit (Mr. A. Wise), whose appearance and make-up at once raised a laugh. Their duet and dance went well, the eccentric movements of the latter being much enjoyed. The quartette deserved the applause—it received for it the Emperor, the Queen, Miss Mahal (Miss N. Whyte), the Begum, and Fadladin. The next song upon the list was "The Briton," well sung by Mr. J. Brooks (the British Ambassador). The Britisher then produces his gifts, which, however, are not much appreciated by the King. This leads to the topical song the soli of which were entrusted to Messrs. Nathan, Lowe, and Morris. Here the librettist makes some of his best topical hits as will be apparent from the following quotation:—

We hear that the Lords' have about had their day.
That the voice of the Commons, they will have to obey.
Or else good old Rosebery will sweep them away.

But they pay no attention to that;

The Rupee's so dwindled that when homeward we go,
Oh! the horrors the misery, food, and the woe
We find in the second saloon P. and O.

But they pay no attention to this.

It goes without the saying that so topical a piece elicited a great deal of laughter. The parade of troops under Colonel Noor was one of the most charming parts of the first act which concludes in a very laughable manner the whole court being drunk to order. The second act opens with a country dance in the Shalemar Gardens at Cashmere. The duel scene was good, but the author has wisely abstained from allowing any killing to be done, as it is always difficult to impart a humorous element to a stage murder, no matter how comfortably it may be executed. Perhaps, the best creation of the librettist from a comic point of view is the scene on which the historiographer (Mr. E. M. Deane) reads the official record of the misdeeds of some of the courtiers, and they are marched off for punishment amid their protestations of innocence of the charge of drunkenness. The song, "Jehangir was a Tippler" reminded the audience so much of the popular air "Jimmy on the Chute," that they evinced their pleasure very heartily. The Emperor's love-sick soliliquy respecting his absent Queen—was the masterpiece of Mr. Shaw, and shortly afterwards a fine scene ensues when the missing Queen makes herself known to her sorrowing lord. The chorus, "Darling—darling—happy without alloy" was perhaps the best of the evening, and that is saying a very great deal, for the choruses were a strong feature of the performance. Miss Johnson, the premiere danseuse, gave several examples of her skill and grace, and the gavotte which she performs with her pretty little niece, before the King, in the first act, stands out very prominently among the good things in the play. In the second act, too, we were treated to some specimens of her skill and of that of Miss Baldwin, their skirt dances being very deservedly encored. Prominent among the successes of the evening was Mr. J. Reed in the part of the Grand Vazir, which Mr. Strong as the Portuguese Ambassador acted enthusiastically, and with a correct repetition of his parts with which several of the other performers cannot be credited. Miss N. Whyte did credit to a very difficult role as "The Queen" her songs being admirable. She has a sweet voice and presented a very charming appearance. Undaunted by his recent accident in the hunting-field Mr. Brooks entered thoroughly into the spirit of the play as the British Ambassador. As the Begum Mr. A. W. Wise was well made up, and was funny from first to last. Miss Sherman sustained her reputation for grace and ease upon the stage by her demure behaviour as one of the "Two Little Girls in Pink," her partner, Miss C. Thorburn, also creating a favourable impression. Messrs. Lane, Greenboam, and Nathan as nobles of the court were much in evidence, the latter being especially at home. Mr. Thorburn as the executioner had a part, and Mr. Deane as the historiographer also got off very easily. The Misses Cox, Borel, Micker, Carter, Trousdell, Thorburn, Whyte, Dobson, Thorpe, Gerrard, and Macdonald, made a charming bevy of attendants. A very pleasant effect was produced by the minuet at the close, when the participants appeared upon the stage in white, to represent old-fashioned Dresden China figures. From first to last the extravaganza was capitally played and well staged. The play is to be repeated this evening, and should certainly draw another bumper house.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Conder's letter in your to-day's issue, I have no desire to take to myself the credit of being the first to suggest the extra train on the nights of the Tournament, but as no kind of notification of the fact had been published I do not see how the public could know of this piece of forethought of the G. I. P. Railway authorities. I still adhere to my statement that there is no local train after 8 p. m., (B. T.) from Victoria Terminus. The trains mentioned by Mr. Conder cannot be termed local trains as they do not stop at *all* stations. Were they to do so I do not think there would be any need for complaint from local passengers and season ticket-holders as to accommodation of trains at that part of the day.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. S.

II.

Sir,—Mr. Conder in his letter in your issue of to-day says "A. F. Ss.'" statement does not convey a correct impression—inasmuch as the through trains leaving Victoria Station at 22-45, 23-30, 24 o'clock, carry local passengers. "A. F. S." asked for a local train stopping at all stations, and if the above-named train—22-45 does not stop at three stations—between Victoria and Coorla—23-30 at six stations—and 24 o'clock at one station—I, therefore, consider that "A. F. Ss.'" statement is correct, there is no "local" after 8 p.m. "A. F. Ss.'" letter has at least had the effect of hurrying up the Railway Company, and visitors from the suburbs can now make arrangements to come in to the Tournament. While on the subject can the railway company explain why local passengers are not allowed to travel by the through trains leaving Victoria 8, 8-30, 11, 2-30, 5 o'clock, these trains are not "mails." If local passengers do not inconvenience "through" passengers by the night trains, why should they be considered an inconvenience to "through" passengers by the day trains. Local passengers' comfort on the G. I. P. Railway is not much considered. Only the other evening we had twelve persons in a first compartment to hold six or eight.—Yours, &c.,

PASS-HOLDER.

THE HARBOUR STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to thank Messrs. Shepherd and Company for having decided to continue the second trip of the s. s. Godawari to Rewas on the Dharamtor line for some time longer in spite of pecuniary loss. This is quite in keeping with the best traditions of all similar companies. The G. I. P. R. Company opened up the Mazagon Station for the convenience of passengers and not with any motive for gain. Some of the lines of the local Tramway Company have been similarly worked. It is to the credit of Messrs. Shepherd and Company that they can carry passengers for comparatively small fares, and yet earn a good profit. It is to be hoped that the patronage accorded to them by the travelling public on other lines will induce them to make this second trip of their steamer a permanent institution during fair weather. Although this single trip taken by itself may not prove a profitable concern, it will not be found to be entirely a losing one in the long run. I have already said in my last letter that the passenger traffic will improve after a few days. In this connection I may be allowed to suggest that if the Company should start their steamer from Rewas at 6-30 a.m. instead of at 6 a.m. as at present, they will secure a larger number of passengers at Mandwa. I can assure them that this change will not interfere with any one's convenience. I have been informed that on Monday, the 3rd inst., twenty-four passengers were unable to catch the steamer, being only a few minutes late. In fact throughout the whole of last week about fifteen passengers on an average had to go away disappointed. It is alleged by the passengers that the crew and other servants of the company at Mandwa purposely keep back the passengers, their object being to bring about the discontinuance of this second trip which subjects them to additional trouble without proportionate remuneration.—Yours, &c.

Kundewadi, Dec. 13. R. L. GHARAT.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain W Cook has been allowed an extension of the command of the 30th Madras Infantry till the 15th January 1897.

The Rev. F. N. Hill has been appointed honorary Chaplain of the Bombay Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. G H. Lewis, resigned.

Captain F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works Department, on arrival in India.

Permission to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Captain G.A. Gott, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant R. H. Massie, Royal Artillery.

The Rev. Donald Trewly, B.A., has been appointed Honorary Chaplain of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. T. Corfield, deceased.

The services of Captain E. O. Owen, officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Major W. du G. Gray, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nerbudda District, has resigned his appointment, and rejoins the 4th Punjab Infantry on return from leave.

The services of Lieut. W. H. Willans, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and of Captain E. O. Owen, 5th Bombay Cavalry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Surgeon-Lieutenant T. N. Macleod, 19th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Treherne.

Under instructions from Army Headquarters, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Trevor, A. M.S., on arrival from England, is posted to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Karrachee.

Eighteen months' furlough on private affairs has been granted to Captain W. St. L. Chase, V.C., Wing Commander, 28th Bombay Infantry; and four months' furlough, on medical certificate, to Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty by the Secretary of State, who has granted one month's extension to Captain J. A. Harrison-Craufurd, Staff Corps; four months to Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jeaniaye, I.M.S., both on private affairs; six months to Captain C. H. C. Heyman, Staff Corps, on medical certificate; and two months to Surgeon-Captain C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S., also on medical certificate.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—10th Bengal Lancers—Captain F. G. Cardew to be Squadron Commander, vice Fasken, but to remain Seconded; Captain W. L. Maxwell from 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, and Squadron Commander, sub *pro tem.*, vice Cardew. 5th Punjab Cavalry—Major C. F. Gambier, to be Second-in-Command, vice Lloyd retired, remaining Seconded; Captain A. P. Williamson, to be Second-in-Command sub *pro tem.* Captain H. Templer and C. G. F. Edwards to move up in grade succession. 6th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wright, from 43rd Gurkhas, to medical charge of regiment. 35th Sikhs—Captain W. D. Gordon, to be Wing Commander, and Lieutenant H. L. Fleming, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 43rd Gurkhas—Surgeon-Captain F. H. Barton-Brown, to medical charge of regiment. 1-2nd Gurkhas—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, from 2nd Battalion, to medical charge of battalion. 2-2nd Gurkhas—Surgeon-Major A. Duncan, from Corps of Guides, to medical charge of battalion. Corps of Guides—Surgeon-Captain A. J. Macnab, to medical charge of regiment. 2nd Punjab Infantry—Captain T. Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs, and Lieutenant A. K. Rawlins, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officers, as a temporary measure. 1-5th Gurkhas.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. B. Bookey, 6th Punjab Infantry, to officiating medical of regiment. 2-5th Gurkhas—Lieut. M. H. P. Barlow, from 4th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. Major E. U. Blackett, Commandant, Dalhousie Depot, is granted leave out of India for 90 days, and Lieutenant M. P. E. Lonsdale, Dublin Fusiliers, for 12 months.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

An unusually large number of prominent citizens attended the Secretariat, yesterday afternoon, to pay their respects to his Excellency Lord Harris, at what must be regarded as his last levee in Bombay. Yesterday's was his Excellency's fifth levee held here, the four previous ones having been held in the same place, at about the same date. Arriving in Bombay, and assuming charge of his office, on the 12th April, 1890, Lord Harris proceeded direct to Mahableshwar two days later. It was not until the 12th December, 1890, the date of the first levee, that he made the acquaintance of our prominent citizens. The second levee was held on the 9th December, 1891; the third on the 14th December, 1892; and the fourth on the 13th December, last year. Yesterday's gathering was a representative one of all classes of the community; and the number was unusually large, the ante-rooms being filled to their utmost capacity by 4-30 p.m., the time appointed for the levee. The attendance of military officers was larger than in previous years. Lord Harris attended by his Military and Private Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp, arrived at the Secretariat shortly before the hour, when the guard-of-honour, furnished by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, presented arms; and the Volunteer Band, also stationed in the western compound of the buildings, played an appropriate selection. Lord Harris, with the Hon. H. M. Birdwood, and the Hon. A. C. Trevor, Members of Council, the Chief Justice, and Judges of the High Court, and other high officials, having in their rear a small party of the Governor's body-guard, armed with drawn swords, stood on one side of the Council Hall, facing a number of other gentlemen having the private entree, who stood on the opposite side. The following presentations were made:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Acworth, Mr H A
Barboro, Enrico Cesari
Barnett, Mr G A
Barrow, Mr O T
Beaufort, The Hon Mr A F
Birdwood, The Hon Mr H
Candy, Mr Justice
Chitty, Mr C W
Comfort, Mr S
Dalhoff, The Most Rev Theodore, S.J.
Davidson, Capt C
Dosogne, Leon
Farran, Mr Justice
Freese, C W
Fulton, Mr Justice
Gatacre, Brig-Genl W F, D S O
Gavel, Francesco
Goh, Dalgoro
Goodridge, Capt W S
Hext, Capt John, R N
Hughes, Mr W C
Jones, Mr W C Nigel
Lang, The Hon Mr Basil
Lewis, Van'ble A Goldwyer
Little, The Hon Mr T D
Macaulay, Mr William M
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Marshall, Mr John
Masotti, Francois
Nugent, The Hon Mr, I C S
Oliver, Mr Norman R
Cunningham, Michael R de, Kt C St G
Rozario, Luiz Philippe do
Slater, Mr J Sanders
Schiller, Otto
Scott, Major B
Selby, Lieut-Col H G, R E
Sommer, Dr H, Jr
Starling, Mr Justice M H
Syburg, Friedrich Von
Tavares, Vente Nanes
Tomkins, Major-General R E
Trevor, The Hon Mr A C
Turnbull, Surg-Major-Genl
Vidal, The Hon Mr George W
Vincent, Mr R H

NATIVES.

Abdulla M Dharamsi
Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Jungee Shah
Anandrao Khanderao Rane
Cowasjee D Rustomjee
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee
His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan
Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram
Hon Mr Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
Hon Mr Nowrosjee N Wadia
Hon Mr Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani
Mr Justice Ranade
Mirza Abbas A Baig, C S
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abercrombie, Mr
Adams, Mr Philip J C
Aitken, Mr R
Almon, Mr William
Anderson, Captain, I S C
Armstrong, Mr A H R
Arnott, Brig-surg Lieut-Col
Baird, Captain J P, BVR
Baker, Captain A T, RA
Baldock, Mr C G

atcher, Mr G F, RA
Thesiger, Mr Percy
Tod, Mr Alexander M
Tomlinson, Capt B V R
Thompson, Major, G I P R Vols
Thomson, Capt D B, 28th Bo Pioneers
Thompson, Mr B W O, GIPR Vols
Trevithick, Major, G I P R Vols
Tros, Mr G
Uloth, Mr H Wilmot
Underwood, Dr C Freeman
Underwood, Dr E F
Viegas, Dr A G
Vincent, Mr R H
Wade-Brown, Surg Capt F J
Waghorn, Mr W D, R E
Wales, Mr J A G
Walker, Mr A C
Walker, Mr F S, 22nd Bo Inf
Walker, Mr W R
Wallace, Mr John
Waller, Mr A, Mar Bat
Walpole, Mr A, R E
Walsh, Mr J
Waters, Surg-Lieut-Col G
Watson, Mr A G
Webb, Mr G R
Wellesly, Mr Colley, R H A
Wetherall, Lieut-Col W A, 22nd Bo Inf
Wickham, Capt W, I S C
Wilkin, Mr Edward
Wilkinson, Mr H R H
Wilson, Capt W Gilmour, B V A
Wilson, Mr Perceval R
Winspeare, Mr Edoarda
Wright, Mr H Courtenay
Wright, Mr P Lennox
Wyatt, Mr F O, RA
Young, Mr W E
Young, Major W H, ISC

NATIVES.

A P Cama, Dr
Abdul Karum Munshi, Mr
AdurjiDorabjiGhaswalla, Mr
Ali N Tyabji, Mr
Ameerodeen Tyabji, Mr
Ahmedbhoy Anbibhoy, Mr
Amichand Panalali, Mr
AnandraoNarayanWassudev, Mr
Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Dr
Ardesir Dossabhoy Munshi, Mr
Ardeser Framji Moos, Mr
Ardesher F Unwalla, Mr
Atmaram Pandurang, Mr
B N Horsedealer, Dr
B S Shroff, Dr
Babaji Casolathji, Mr
Balkrishnarao Bhaskarji Pitale, Mr
Balkrishna Bhuwaji Tanaji, Mr
Balkrishna Vinayak Wassudev, Mr
Balvant Ramchander Shosrabadhe, Mr
Beramji Noroji Darabsett, Dr
Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Mr
Bomanji Byramji, Patel, Mr
Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Bomanji Sorabji Wadia, Mr
Byramji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Byramji Nusserwanji Servai Mr
C M Curseljee, Mr
C Murar Rao, Rao Saheb
Cumrudin Amiruddin, Mr
Cassum Hajee Mitha, Mr
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Chunilal G Gundaria, Dr
Chunilal Sankal Mr
Cursondas Vallabdas Mr
D J Mantri, Dr
D M Jijibhoy, Mr
D R Dastur, Dr
Dadabhoy B Jijibhoy, Mr
Dady D Ghandy Mr
D P Khakhr, Rao Saheb
Damodhardas Tapidas, Mr
Damodhurrao B Petale, Mr
Dargh P Sunjana, Mr
Desrahah D Reporter, Mr
Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Mr
Dayabhoy Tapidas, Mr
Dhunjishaw H Karaka, Khan Bhadur
Dhurmsey Soonderdas, Mr
Dinshaw Muncherji Pan thaky, Mr
Dossabhoy Cowasji Patel, Dr
Dosshabhoy Nusservanji Wadia, Mr
Dosabhai B Bardi, Mr
Dost Mahomeda Allana, Mr
Ebrahim Hassam, Mr
Ebrambhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Mr
Edaljee Dorabjee Talati, Mr
Eduljee Rustamjee, Reporter, Mr
Ekonath Raghunath Khote, Mr
F N Bisni, Dr
Fakirjee Jewajee, Khan Saheb
Fazulbhoy C Ganjee, Mr
Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr
Framjee Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Mr
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Framjee R Vicajee, Mr
Framroze Muncherjee Setna, Mr
Framroze, Rustamjee Joshi, Mr
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, Mr
Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Mr
G M Sapatnekar, Mr
Gunputrao Chintoba Tatia Mr
Ghellabhai Hurridas, Mr
Gopal H Setna, Rao Saheb
Govind Balaji Kher, Dr
Goverdhundas Khimjee, Mr
Gulam Mohamed B Munshee, Mr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
H Ramana, Mr
H G Coorlawala, Mr
H M Seervai, Dr
H M Masina Dr
Hajee Abdool Hoosein bin H Z A Shirazee
Hajee Abdoolsatta Hajee Comur Saale
Hajee Ghulam Mahamod Munshi, Khan Bohadoor
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmil Sahebonee
Hajeebhoy Visram, Mr
Harischandra Narayenrao, Navelkar Mr
Hussunbhoy Visram, Mr
Hormasji Dadabhoy, Mr
Hormusjee Dorabji Padanji, Mr
Hormusjee K Tavaria, Dr
Harkissondas Narotumdas, Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kadarbhoy, Mr
Ismail Janmahomed, Dr
J Cowasjee Ahsanullah, Mr
J M Framjee Patel, Mr
Jagannath Sundarraw Sanzgiri, Mr
Jagmohundas Vandravandas Mr
Jahardhan Gopal Mr
Janardhan Hiraji Patel Mr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee Mr.
Jaya Karsdji Lingoo, Mr
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Jehanbier Dossabhoy Framjee Mr

Jehangier Eduljee Davur Mr
Jehangier K R Kama, Mr
Jewanjee Jamshedjee Mody, Mr
Jagmohundas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
K N Bahadurji Dr
K N Survai, Mr
K R Cama, Mr
Kalkhosru Nowroji Kabraj, Mr
Kavasji Bejonji Sethna, Mr.
Kavasji Dadabhoy Hormusji Mr
Kavasji Edulji Dadachanjee, Dr.
Kazi Mahomed Imail Chilmal, Mr
Keshava K Acharya, Mr
Kunderao Morejee, Mr
Krishnarao Antoba, Mr
Lalji Bhuji, Mr
Lalchmidas Bhimji, Mr
Luchmon Singh, Rai Bahadur
M M C Murzban, Mr
Mamedbhoy C Ebrahim, Mr
Mahomedbhai N Khairaz, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Mr
Mallapa B Warad, Mr
Munsukhlal M Munshi, Mr
Meer Z Ali Khan, Mr
Mehrwanjee N Wadia, Mr
Mirza Hossein Khan, Mr
Mohammed H Hakim, Mr
Moroji Cassinath, Mr
Motilal Laibhai, Mr
Muljee D Barbhaya, Mr
Muncherjee B Colah, Mr
Muncherjee, C Murzban, Mr
Muncherjee E Morris, Mr
N A Theos, Mr
N H Choksy, Dr
N M Lokhunday, Mr
Najmudin Tyabji, Mr
Nana Moroba, Sirdar Rao
Nanabhai Sadanandji Kale, Mr
Nansee Khairaz, Mr
Nanu, N Kothare, Mr
Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr
Naranji Dwarkadass, Mr
Nasserwanji Mandlik, Mr
Noormahomed J Peerbhoy, Mr
Nowrojee, D. Dhakmarvalla Mr
Nuzerally Abdually, Mr
Oomer Jumali Vuyant, Mr
P J Damania, Surg Major
Pandit Poornanund Mr
Pestonjee Baramjee Sunjana Dustoor
Pestonjee Pallonjee Bhedwar, Khan Saheb
Pheeroze Honhang Dastoor, Mr
Purbhoodass Kishundass Modi, Rao Bahadur
Purshotumdass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Mr
Purshotumray Sundaraji Zala, Mr
R D Sethna Mr
R Srinivasa Iyer, Mr
R S Chitzani, Mr
R S Taki, Mr
Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mr
Rahimtooiabhoy Peerbhoy, Mr
Ranchodlal K Desai, Mr
Raoji Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Mr
Ratiram Durgaram Dave Mr
Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Mr
Runchorlas Pursotum, Mr
Runchordas Vundravundas
Purshotumdas, Mr
Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Rustomjee Dadabhai Mods, Dr
Rustomjee Manockjee, Khan Saheb
Rustom M Chichgur, Mr
Rustam K Ranina, Dr
Rustomjee Hormusjee Patuck, Mr
Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Dr
Rustom D H Wadia, Mr
Rustumjee Jamasjee Ashburner, Khan Bahadur
S D Khote, Mr
S G Ajinkya, Mr
S G Valinker Pleader, Mr
Sadanaand Trimbaki Kale, Mr
Shamrao M Role, Mr
Shamrao Pandurang, Mr
Shantaram Jagannath, Mr
Shantaraam Vinayak Kantak, Mr
Shantaram Withal, Dr
Shiavux Sorabjee Batliwalla, Dr
Shivaji, Dhurmaji, Mr
Shivdas Parmanandas, Dr
Shridhar R Bhandarkar, Mr
Sitaram Dhackjee Wasiekar, Mr
Srinivasa S Setlur, Mr
Stullman Abdul Wahed, Mr
Tanaji Khanderao Mamasukharama Tripathi, Mr
Tamulji Bhicaji Nariman, Dr
Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
Tribhowandas Virjeevandas Mr
Tulsidas Lalcobhoy Mody, Mr
Tulsidas Manmohundas, Mr
Vamanrao Damoderji Pitale Mr
Vithalrao Narayan Natu Inamdar, Mr
Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mr
Vaidirao Chrishnaji Wundekar, Mr

UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT.

Allum, Mr E F
Bennett, Mr T J
Biscoe, Rev J W
Bocarro, Dr A
Cuffe, Mr T W
D N Parukh, Surg-Lt-Col
D'Aguiar, Mr J C
Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr
Douglas, Mr J A
Gilder, Mr G C
Gilder, Rev Charles
Ganesh, Bhivsi Gunjikar, Mr
Kingelhofer, Mr J
Mahomed Akbar Hyderi, Mr
Macdonell, Mr W R
McCausland, Mr G H
Olivier, Mr H D
P N Wadia, Mr
Pestonjee Jehangier, Mr
Plinston, Mr G C
Prince, Aziz
Smith, Mr Edward J
Shaw, Mr W L
Smith, Captain Stanley
Turner, Mr Allen F
Weir, Surg Lt Col T S
Weigheil, Capt H T
Watson, Mr P, R I M

FATALLY CRUSHED UNDER AN ARCHWAY.

LAST evening a terrible accident occurred at a three-storeyed chawl belonging to Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, and situated at Babula Tank Road, resulting in the death of a Mahomedan victoria-driver, named Fakeer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein, aged twenty-five years, and a girl, named Surja, aged about seven years. It appears that the chawl in question was sometime ago found in a dilapidated condition, and was ordered to be pulled down by the Engineering Department of the Municipality. A number of labourers were engaged yesterday by a contractor to pull the building down, and while the work of demolition was going on last evening, a hack victoria-driver, named Fakeer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein drove his vehicle under an archway leading to a stable behind the chawl, when the archway suddenly gave way by the shock caused by a destruction of the neighbouring walls, crushing the driver and a girl, named Surja, aged seven years, who happened to be there at the time. The driver and girl were at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, but they died on the way. An inquest will be held this morning.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT RULES.

IN supersession of the rules published by Govern, ment Notification No. 129, dated 26th January, 1887, and with reference to Government Notification No. 2433, dated 6th November, 1893, a new batch of rules made in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 24 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, as amended by Section 49 (c) of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act. 1884, to prescribe the extent of the independent authority of Municipalities in respect of public education, and the relations of Municipalities with the Government Educational Department is published in "Government Gazette" of yesterday's date.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, ondon, England.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 11.

MR. GOKHALE continued the reading of Mr. Bapat's statement, which is so long that the mere reading of it will not be concluded before Saturday next. After referring to the two previous attacks made against the Survey and Settlement Department the statement dwelt at some length on the third attack, which had resulted in the present prosecution. He said that the two previous attacks being unsuccessful the opponents would not have ventured to come forward this time also if they had not received help from an unexpected quarter. After Mr. Elliot had gone on leave Mr. Maconochie was officiating Survey and Settlement Commissioner, while the business of the Barkhali branch of the Settlement Department was entrusted to him. Mr. Elliot's absence gave rise to the evils of divided authority. It was about this time that the Residency took up the question of the Settlement Department, and the work done by it. He did not propose to enter into the details of the petitions that might have been made to the Residency, or the information supplied to the Resident by the Inamdars and other gentlemen. The charge made by the Residency against the department consisted of three parts, viz., that the settlement measure was a harsh one, harshly carried out, and by corrupt subordinates. He had not the least desire to question the good faith of high British officers who took up this matter for regular investigation and enquiry, but he could not say the same of others who being subjects of the Gaekwar had entertained enmity towards the department, which could never be expected to be popular as many bad titles which were believed to be safe before the creation of the department were brought to light and subjected to a searching enquiry resulting in the confiscation or reduction of the benefit enjoyed by the Inamdars. Such a course could not but give rise to some heart-burning and all persons who believed themselves to be so aggrieved naturally mistook the attitude of the Residency as an invitation for them to obtain redress for their supposed grievances. After referring to the report of the Resident about the independence of the subordinates of the department and which was answered by Mr. Eliot in favour of his subordinates, Mr. Bapat proceeded to state that the state had not considered the cases against him ripe for enquiry until after Mr. Elliot had left for Europe in April, 1894, though the Residency continued to receive petitions from November or December 1893 to February or March, 1894. Mr. Bapat then drew the court's attention to the methods by which this enquiry was conducted and the means adopted for the purpose of collecting evidence against him. It was an open secret that the Residency took an active interest in the enquiry and the appointment of Mr. Maconochie as a special magistrate to conduct the enquiry gave greater encouragement to all who had any real or supposed grievances against the department or personally against him (Mr. Bapat). He did not wish to question Mr. Maconochie's good intentions, but his discretion in selecting agents for the purpose of collecting evidence was not above criticism. For whatever might be said of Mr. Maconochie there were good reasons for suspecting the good faith and honesty of those who were busy in getting up evidence for the prosecution. It must have been generally understood that to help the prosecution was to help the Government. Indemnities, promises, and rewards were freely offered to those who consented to give evidence against him, whilst those who declined to give evidence were either taken in custody or oppressed or threatened by the police. They had it in evidence that Manaekial and Girdhar were taken in custody before they made confessions, and in fact a reign of terror seemed to have prevailed in Baroda for four or five months. Books of respectable merchants were attached without a moment's warning, and clerks in the Settlement Department were threatened with either dismissal or suspension. It was alleged that Mr. Maconochie asked Girdhar to confess only when he had sufficient evidence secured against Bapat, but to Mr. Bapat the idea seemed to be untenable. Then speaking about the indemnities Mr. Bapat, in his statement, said that such indemnities were generally offered with the view to speak the truth without fear but ignorant people considered it a permit for them to do or say anything provided that thereby they lent support to the case of the prosecution. It was a notorious fact that native states abounded in men who made it a regular profession of theirs to get up evidence for or against anybody and when special temptations were afforded to give or get others to give evidence, which would secure conviction one need not be surprised if a crop of statements were obtained against him or even the highest authority in the state. He did not wish to deny that some of the acts might be justifiable in themselves; but he did not think that it effected in any way the question of what impression was produced on the public mind by such proceedings. He did not mention the facts to extenuate his alleged guilt but to show that if there were any defects in the evidence for the prosecution they could not be attributed to want of diligence or means; and the only natural conclusion that could be drawn in such a case was that the evidence produced afterwards was suspicious as being the result of after-thought. It was on this ground that Mr. Khare strongly objected to the admission of the evidence of the two jewellers and the clerk of the munsiff's court who were called by the prosecution to corroborate Girdhar. He would state further on how worthless the corrobation was. He mentioned the fact here only to show how highly objectionable such a procedure was, and how much it unjustly increased the responsibility and the burden of the defence. For it could not be too strongly urged upon the court's attention that he had been called upon to meet without adequate means and assistance a prosecution backed by all the resources of the state. In other words it was an unequal match and unless the court put a reasonable limit to the evidence which the prosecution could adduce it would be extremely difficult for a man in his position to answer the charges that might be brought against him. He had to make the same remark with reference to the observation of the learned counsel for the prosecution when he closed his case. The learned counsel had said that the state reserved to itself the right of taking up at its pleasure any of the remaining or new cases against him. With such a "Damocle's sword" of further prosecution hanging over his head he was placed at a great disadvantage in making his defence, and it became hard for him to bring as much evidence in his support as he otherwise could. The state was not supposed to be guided by the same motives as private individuals were, and if it could not succeed in the dozen cases out of three dozens that it had selected it would be vindictive, on its part, to harass an officer who had rendered faithful services during the period he served the state. He then referred to the warrant of apprehension granted against him before he surrendered himself before the commissioners and offered bail. He questioned the legality of issuing the warrant, and stated that he was always ready to face the enquiry. Mr. Bapat then referred to the list of charges, and then came to the list of witnesses. There were about 177 names in the lists of witnesses given in the charge sheets; but as only twelve cases were enquired into only 64 witnesses were actually examined in court. The Hon. Mr. Mehta in his opening address had remarked that many of them were accomplices in the act of bribery. He (Mr. Mehta), however, appeared to think that the evidence of an accomplice was not so much discredited in Baroda as it was in British India.

The President: No; he did not say so. What he said was that a bribe-giver in the Baroda State was not an offender.

The rest of the portion of the statement read yesterday was devoted to comments on the evidence of the witnesses. Reading of the statement was continued to-day when the comments were confined to Girdhar's evidence alone.

(To be continued.)

It was decided a short time ago at a Cabinet Council in Paris, and on the morrow of a hot debate in the Chamber, to dismiss a certain M. Favette from a post in the Ministry of Justice, and to order his prosecution. M. Favette was in 1889 a clerk in the Public Works Department on a salary of £240. He there found means to spend at the rate of £800 a year on cab hire, and £640 for his department in lunches at Voisin's. He now writes, says a Paris correspondent, an open letter to his late chief, M. Guerin, to ask why no proceedings have been taken against him. All he wants is to be prosecuted, for he could then state exactly why so much money was spent on cabs and in a restaurant. He also calls attention to the fact that his accounts were prefectly straightforward, and that three different Ministers checked them before they were sent on to the Cour des Comptes, which, it may be remembered, refused to let them pass. The Fayette Bills remind those who remember the Empire of the financial "Virements" of the late M. Janvier de la Motte, as Prefect of the Eure.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender kins. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dhuramsey presided and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vaudeo, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasserwanji Wadya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Shivaji Dharmaji, and Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy.

SENT TO A WRONG PARTY.

The first item on the agenda was a letter to the Secretary, dated 12th November, 1894, from Mrs. Jerbai Cooverji Doctor, forwarding for inspection by the Corporation address to H. E. the Viceroy composed by her and worked in gold and silver embroidery by her own hands, and asking for the favour of the Corporation's opinion of the work.

Dr. Cowasji Hormasji proposed that the letter from the lady be recorded. He found that the work was an excellent piece of art.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha opposed the motion. However clever the girl might be, he thought, she had no business to send such work to the Corporation. (Laughter.) They must put a stop to such a thing being sent to the Corporation—(laughter)—and the practice must not be encouraged. (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman remarked that the address was sent for their inspection sometime ago, and it was removed the next day from the Hall by the parties concerned. The address was thus not before them now.

Dr. Katrak suggested that the lady be informed that her work not being before the Corporation they were unable to pass any opinion thereon.

The proposition being put to vote was rejected by a majority.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL WORKS FROM LOAN FUNDS.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Corporation recorded letter to the President, dated 17th November, 1894, from Mr. Under-Secretary Curtis, forwarding letter from the Government of India, on the subject of the construction from Loan Funds of chawls, stables, and other similar works required by the Municipality. The letter has already been published.

THE FLATS RECLAMATION.

In pursuance of a notice of motion Dr. Thomas Blaney moved: "That, in view of the future utilization of the land raised by the Municipal Corporation, with town sweepings and sweet earth, and known as "the Flats Reclamation," and by reason of the changed circumstances between then and now, Government be requested to consider its previous decision as to the ownership of the property reclaimed."

Dr. Blaney said that to enable the Corporation to approach Government with a well considered plan for the utilization of that portion of the reclamation that was held on a lease from Government he begged to propose: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with proposals for the future utilization of the reclaimed property on the flats now held by the Corporation on a nominal lease from Government." The whole extent of land reclaimed on the flats consisted of two portions, one belonging to Government, and the other to the Municipality. The former consisted of 86 acres, or 416,240 square yards, the latter of about 20 acres, or 93,755 square yards. The resolution now proposed concerned only the 86 acres held on lease from Government. The conditions of the lease were then explained. It was pointed out that in reclaiming these 86 acres of land with sweepings and fresh earth, a sum of between one and two lakhs of rupees were spent on labour, and about two lakhs on covering the layers of cutchra deposit with fresh earth. Supposing the reclaimed land to be absolutely valueless, its filling in had given it a cost price. How this cost price might compare with its market value need not now be considered. When these 86 acres were taken over from Government they were in a highly insanitary state, as thus described by Dr. J. Lumsdaine, the then Health Officer, in 1873. "It must always be remembered that prior to the deposit of town sweepings upon the flats, the locality was, as it is now, a foul pestilential swamp, and before these garden plots were cultivated there was, as there is still, the filthy drain which gave them their sewage. When to windward of a town there is a putrid salt marsh undrained, uncared for, flooded periodically with sewage, a charnel house—a common necessary, a depository for dead animals, horribly offensive, unutterably foul: when from south to north this area is bisected by the filthy drain already described, when from east to west there runs another only less objectionable, because smaller; and when all these conditions have obtained unabated for upwards of thirty years, with a vigorous exception, it is straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel to speak of danger; because with town sweepings it is proposed to convert a very limited portion of this waste into a garden for ornament or use, or, because sewage was here raised from an existing drain and utilized." The question was asked whether the time had come for considering how that large property might be utilized in the public interest. It was pointed out that much time would be occupied in discussing and settling the question, and if Government decided on making a free gift of the property to the city, the laying out of roads and of sewering the estate would be a work of time. Even by beginning thus early the question of the disposal of town sweepings in the future would be settled long before the Municipal Commissioner could take up the improvement works in the property on the flats, hence the resolution urged the Corporation to go to Government as soon as the Commissioner's proposals were passed by the Corporation. He (Dr. Blaney) did not believe that the Corporation would or could make money by the complete acquisition of that property, for, as already shown, the making of roads, laying down of drains, and providing water and lighting would involve much expenditure. The benefit would be wholly a public benefit by increasing the building accommodation in what would be one of the healthiest parts of Bombay, because of its open situation and marine atmosphere. It was only the small increase which the Municipality would derive from the consolidated and water rate that would be of any pecuniary benefit to their treasury. But it must be remembered that every increase to the consolidated rate meant an increase to the Municipal expenditure. The further deposit of sweepings on the flats would cease almost immediately for want of space. They must be carried elsewhere or disposed of in some other way. The time had, therefore, arrived for considering what should be done with the land already reclaimed. If it would sell for two and a half rupees a yard it will fetch ten laks, but that was mere speculation and he placed no importance on that or any other estimate of the price of the land. All he said was they could scarcely allow it to remain in its present condition for a century, and it was their duty to do the best they could with it for the public good. Much remained to be said as to the present condition of the soil in the reclamation in regard to its suitability for house-building, but as the considerations of that part of the subject did not fall strictly within the terms of his resolution, what he had to say in the matter might be conveniently deferred until the Commissioner's report and plans were presented to the Corporation. Meanwhile, as his resolution committed the Corporation to nothing, he trusted it would be unanimously passed. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the motion which being put to vote was carried.

TIME-BARRED CLAIMS AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla moved in accordance with a notice of motion "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make a report as early as possible setting out the various cases in which the Municipality has, during the last three years, refused to pay compensation (stating the amount in each case) for land taken up for purposes of street improvement, on the ground that the claim for such payment was barred by limitation." He said that it was neither fair nor honest on the part of the Municipality to bring forward a plea of limitation in a case where land was taken up for the purpose of street improvement. It was really very hard on the parties concerned that they should be deprived of their purchase-money because of its not being claimed within the time prescribed by law. It must be remembered that the Municipal Commissioner himself recommended the payment of the claim made by the Scottish Orphanage though it was time-barred.

The Municipal Commissioner said that time-barred claims had been refused simply because he was told by his legal advisers that as trustees of public funds their position was the same as that of private parties and it was not in the power of the Municipality to pay such claims.

The proposition, after some discussion, was carried.

MUNICIPAL LAND SOLD BY AUCTION.

On the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff it was agreed: "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation how many plots of Municipal land by the side of Connaught and Sussex Roads were sold recently by auction; what rate per square yard was offered; how many rupees a square yard it had cost the Municipality when the land in question was purchased; what has been the aggregate cost of the construction of the two roads to secure frontages for sale, &c. Also the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a copy of the conditions of sale of the plots."

This concluded the business of the December meeting.

The agenda for the January meeting being very heavy the President intimated that they would meet on the 3rd proximo.

STATIONERY IN BOMBAY.

THE following is a review of the Report on the working of the Stationery Department for the year 1893-94.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution.—The value of stock at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 2,09,384-12-4, and the receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,21,014-10-4, making a total of Rs. 6,30,399-6-3 to the credit of the Department as against Rs. 5,45,831-5-3 in the preceding year. The total issues during the year aggregated Rs. 3,43,312-11-3, leaving at the close of the year a balance of stationery stock of the value of Rs. 2,86,586-11-5.

2. The contract given to the Bally Paper Mills for the supply of certain varieties of printing paper was renewed for a further period of two years by Government Resolution No. 1,870, dated 31st May 1894. It is satisfactory to note that the printing paper supplied by the Bally Mills has been up to the prescribed standard, and the pink blotting paper supplied by the Deccan Paper Mills has so far improved in quality that there have been no complaints of late with regard to it. As regards the writing foolscap paper, Government trust that the proposal of the Superintendent of Stationery to increase the weight per ream from 14 to 16 lbs., which has been sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3587, dated 2nd November 1894, will remove all cause for complaint.

3. The action taken by the Superintendent in regard to fadsimile copying ink as reported in paragraph 11, of the Report is approved.

4. During the year under report, it has been found possible to obtain round pewter inkstands and sealing wax manufactured in Bombay. These articles were previously obtained through the medium of the Calcutta Stationery Office; but the articles now obtained from the local manufacturers are stated to be of a better quality. Country sand boxes which were heretofore furnished by an artisan from Dohad in the Panch Mahals District are now obtained from a local dealer at the same cost.

5. The proposal in respect of Chubb's locks contained in paragraph 18 of the Report seems convenient and is approved.

6. Stores of country manufacture to the value of Rs. 2,66,975-11-9 were purchased during the year under report as compared with Rs. 2,68,052-13-1 in the previous year. The figures show a decrease of about Rs. 1,000 notwithstanding the fact that 10 new varieties of country printing paper, costing in the aggregate Rs. 125,247 per year were added to the list of country articles supplied from the Stationery Stores. The decrease in expenditure under this head, which was expected to rise considerably, is explained by the Superintendent of Stationery to be due to the fact that less costly papers have displaced more costly ones. The resulting saving to Government during the year was Rs. 63,288-14-3, as compared with Rs. 63,413 during the preceding year.

7. The value of stationery issued to different officers during the year under report, has increased chiefly under the heads "Revenue," "Political Agencies" and "Postal Department"; while other heads, such as "Military" and "Administration," show considerable reduction. The net result shows an increase of Rs. 21 391-6-6 over the transactions of the previous year.

8. There is an increase in the value of paper supplied to the Postal Printing Press and the Commissioner in Sind's Press, but there is a decrease in the supplies to the Government Central Press the Byculla Press and the Press of the Resident at Hyderabad. On the whole there is a net reduction of Rs. 3,240.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15 000	3,50,000	4,000	4,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	209	2	280
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	26,33,725	49,43,117	99,413	77,26,255
Total for 22 weeks..	27,98,725	52,93,117	1,03,413	81,95,255
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,37,971	2,70,406	4,035	4,12,412
Per mile of Ry do.	82	162	2	246
Total to corresponding date do.	23,56,300	43,69,024	1,17,293	73,42,623

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 56,588
Ditto to date 8,32,632

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 8th December, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise, and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,76,935	5,26,260	6,113	7,09,308
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	—	—	—	9,27,066
Decrease				Rs. 2,17,758

INDIA, writes the *Pioneer*, is essentially a country where the scientific appliances of war should be made available for instant service. The garrison is comparatively small, compared with the odds which it may have to face, and its fighting strength should therefore be increased by the employment of weapons which savage races cannot possibly obtain. The Maxim-gun is the prefection of the small-arm, mechanical repeater. It is the best *mitrailleuse* that has yet been invented, and it has been formally adopted by the responsible authorities who control the armament of the British Army. The Indian Government have at last managed to obtain between 40 and 50 of these guns, but these are intended only for defence-works or instructional purposes. The guns for infantry battalions have not been received, and we must still make war in much the same fashion as in 1878-80. It is true that the magazine-rifle has supplanted the Martini in the British regiments, while the Snider has given way to the Martini in the Native Army; but in the stopping of a rush of desperate men this is scarcely an improvement, for the Snider stood unrivalled as a weapon of defence at close quarters, and the Lee-Metford has still to show whether its "lead-pencil" bullet will drop a Ghazi in his tracks. The Maxim should then be given a fair chance of proving what its rapid automatic fire can do when a body of tribesmen swoop down upon infantry. We have no doubt that it would justify the reputation gained in Mashonaland, and there would be less of the rough-and-tumble fighting which is characteristic of our little wars on the frontier. In Waziristan two or three Maxims fitted for mule-transport would be invaluable, but it is to be feared that none are available. If the Mahsuds do not fight it will not matter what is the armament of the troops now gathered to coerce them; but surely arrangements might be made by which, in the future, Maxims should be as much part and parcel of the equipment of an Indian Field Force as rifles or artillery. We cannot afford to squander the lives of our soldiers, all too few for the work they have to do, and good though our rifles may be, their fire will be none the less effective if it is supplemented by that of machine-guns.

Holloway's Pills.—The chief wonder of modern times. This incomparable Medicine increases the appetite strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects billiousness, and prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and re-instates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all who labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraints from the secretive organs, and gentle aperient action, are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION.

AT the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be held on December 6, the directors, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, will recommend a dividend on the deferred stock of 6½ per cent. for the six months, making, with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent., paid in June, a total distribution on the deferred stock of 10 per cent. for the year.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held, yesterday (November 22), at Cannon-street Hotel, in order that the following resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Bank, held on the 6th instant, might be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution:—

That this meeting approves the reduction of the capital of the Bank from £1,000,000 to £650,000, namely, by reducing all the shares from £10 to £6 10s. per share, such reduction to be effected on the terms that the liability of the shareholders, whether under Clause 12 of the Bank's charter or otherwise, and the respective rights of the holders of ordinary shares and of the Founders' shares shall remain the same as if the capital of the Bank had not been so reduced, and that the directors of the Bank be requested to apply to Her Majesty for the grant of a supplemental charter accordingly.

Mr. W. Keswick presided, and moved the confirmation of the resolution.—Mr. D. Maclean seconded the motion.—Mr. Algar asked when they expected to get this supplemental charter, and what expense would be incurred in connection with it.—The Chairman said that they believed that they would succeed in obtaining it almost immediately, and would be able at the next annual meeting, shortly to be held, to declare a dividend. The cost would be a mere bagatelle.—The resolution was carried with two dissentients.

ORIENTAL GAS.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held, on November 21, at 14, St. Mary Axe.—Mr. J. Blacket Gill (chairman) said during the period under review the business had progressed satisfactorily. The results would have been a great deal better but for the heavy loss sustained on exchange. The depreciation of the rupee had reduced the profits by £26,537, as against £23,071 in the previous year. To meet that depreciation, while at the same time maintaining the nominal price of gas, the efforts of the Board were constantly directed to the development and extension of the business of the company. The number of native shareholders in the undertaking was very small, and the Board would very much like to see the number increase. Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, stated that he could not understand the backwardness on the part of native capitalists in puting money into native enterprise, and he was of opinion that the country would advance with much greater rapidity if greater support were given to the various undertakings of the country itself. These remarks applied very considerably to their company, and he (the speaker)

WRITERS AND READERS.

Two of our contemporaries writes the "Daily Chronicle" have denied the statement which we published a few days ago that M. Alphonse Daudet is proposing to visit London in the spring. In reply we may say that we have before us a letter from M. Daudet to Mr. R. H. Sherard, in which the great novelist, along with several flattering remarks which we do not reproduce, writes:—"I hope next spring if I am not too much of an invalid, to come and see London, but not to show myself to London, which is a very different thing. . . . I shall asked you to shelter me from journalistic curiosity. This is a vacation which I hope to take, and I am fully decided not to show myself in public in the beautiful country that I am so desirous of knowing."

Messrs Swan Sonnenschein and Co. are to issue in their Social Science Series a work to which a certain unique interest attaches. Its title is Three Months in the Workshop, and the writer, Herr Paul Gohre, is a theological student. Perplexed about the problems of the Labour question, he decided to see first-hand what the life of the worker was. Accordingly he sought work in a manufacturing establishment in Saxony, and worked for three months quite unknown to his fellows as other than one of themselves. The book tells what he then saw and learned about the Labour question, and Professor Ely, of Wisconsin University, supplies an introduction to the English translation of it.

The publication of a large number of Mr. Froude's letters to Mr. John Skelton Shirley will call marked attention to his reminiscences of the historian in the December "Blackwood's." In their references to contemporaries, literary and political, and in the expression they give of Mr. Froude's general views, these letters are more free and unreserved than anything of Mr. Froude's that has yet appeared.

The Mechanism of Weaving, by T. W. Fox, Lecturer on Textile Fabrics, Municipal Technical School, Manchester, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The appearance of this book indicates the growing importance attributed to purely technical training. It is to include, besides information with regard to looms, picking mechanism, and kindred subjects, all the facts necessary to a right understanding of the evolution of textiles.

A week or two ago we called attention to the fact that a complete set of the works of Mr. Norman Gale were about to come under the hammer, and that barring knock-outs and kindred contingencies we should have at last an opportunity of arriving at the commercial value of this poet's productions. The result has verified, our expectations, for the twenty-six volumes or booklets were sold in one lot, realising the total of 20 guineas. The collection was purchased for the American market. But their auction price of £21 is a very long way off the £100 which a complete set was until lately said to be worth.

Early next month will be published by George Newnes, Limited, the first number of the Strand Musical Magazine, a departure in musical literature. The editor, Mr. E. Hatzfeld, who is well known in the musical world, announces that the first number will contain an illustrated article on the Royal Academy of Music by the Princi a , Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, an illustrated interview with Sir Charles and Lady Halle, a musical story, musical cartoons by F. C. Gould and Mr. T. F. Sullivan, and twelve pieces of music, including a song by Sir Arthur Sullivan, a pianoforte solo by M. Padrewski, a Christmas song by Madame Angu-te Holmes, a plantation song by Mr. W. S. Penley, and a good variety of dance music. Many eminent musicians have written wishing the magazine every success, amongst the number being Sir Charles Halle, Dr. A C Mackenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, Sir George Grove, Sir Joseph Barnby, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, Professor C. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Frederic H Cowen, Mr. George Henschel, and Madame Mary Davies.

Mr. Hall Caine has written a romance, entitled, The Mahdi, a Story of Love and Heroism, which will form the main feature of the Christmas number of the Christian World. In Mr. Caine's judgment, say the publishers, the Mahdi was a hero and a patriot, a man possessing the wisdom almost of a Solomon with the military powers of a Saladin. The story may well be a very interesting one, and, as the publishers add, a new novel by Mr. Hall Caine for a penny is not to be had every day; but no student of Egyptian affairs will need to be told that the Mahdi described above is a creation of Mr. Hall Caine's fertile imagination.

The Westminster Budget publishes a very interesting supplement containing an account of Mr. Gladstone's library and hostel for students at Hawarden. Mr. Gladstone's latest social task is completely and entertainingly described, and is illustrated by a capital series of photographs, and Mr. Gladstone himself has testified that it conveys a wonderfully just idea of what I trust may prove to be an useful place. We remark with interest that amongst the books in this library for theologians there is a yellow-back Zola lower down amongst miscellaneous French works. The supplement is particulary interesting for the famous portrait by Mr. J. McLure Hamilton, now in the Luxembourg Gallery.

Mr. Elkin Mathews will issue immediately, uniform with the recently published English Episodes, Mr. Wedmore's earlier volumes of short stories, Renunciations, and Pastorals of France. The former will now, for the first time, be adorned with a portrait of Mr. Wedmore, by Mr. J. J. Shannon.

Messers. Williams and Norgate are to publish almost immediately a new and cheap edition of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Data of Ethics. The "Data occupy nearly three hundred pages of the first volume of The Principles of Ethics, published in 1892, the remainder of the volume being given to the Inductions of Ethics, and The Ethics of the Individual Life. But the Data were also published in a seperate volume, price eight shillings. This volume has been one of the most popular in the whole series of books in which for nearly half a century Mr. Spencer has been building up his vast system of synthetic philosophy. The sixth of the Data has been exhausted, and persons desirous of possessing it in a seperate volume may now have it at a much lower price than that of the original edition. General readers may well feel rather perplexed by the irregular sequence of Mr. Spencers books. This is how the matter stands with respect to the Principles of Ethics. The first instalment of—the Data—was first published in 1879. The fourth instalment, Justice, appeared in 1891, also as a seperate volume. The second and third instalments (Inductions and Ethics of the Individual Life, mentioned above) were included with the Data in a single volume the first of the Principles. There still remain to be published parts five and six, dealing respectively with the Ethics of Social Life—Negative Beneficence, and the Ethics of the Social Life—Positiv Beneficence. These parts will ultimately be included with Justice in a single volume, the Second of the Principles, and the last of Mr. Spencer's works—completing a life's task to which, for variety and comprehensiveness, there is no parallel in the history of philosophy. The irregularity to which we have alluded was necessitated by Mr. Spencer's anxiety to write the most important parts of the ethical portion of his task while health and strength remained to him. Much of his time was passed in a state of prostration which prevented all serious work.

Meanwhile, Mr. Spencer has published a short pamphlet, wherein he hits two scientific birds with one stone. The birds are Professor Weismann and Mr. Benjamin Kidd. Says Mr. Spencer "The work of Mr. Benjamin Kidd on Social Evolution, which has been so much lauded, takes Weismannism as one of its data; and if Weismannism be untrue, the conclusion Mr. Kidd draws must be in a large measure erroneous, and may prove mischievous." Mr. Spencer and Professor Weismann are at variance on the question whether acquired characters are inherited. Mr. Spencer says Yes, his opponent says No. The question is the most important now before the scientific world. Upon the answer must depend the attitude of thinking men towards education, social questions, and politics. According to Mr. Spencer's view of the question, every human being furnished with a tongue tip and a forefinger has in himself or herself the proof of the heredity of acquired character. "The forefinger has thirty times the power of discrimination possessed by the middle of the back, (not because of natural selection, Weismanns all sufficient principle, but because the forefinger tip becomes more and more sensitive by incessant tactual experience, transmitting its acquired sensitiveness from generation to generation. Again the tongue tip has twice the discrimination of the forefinger tip, because, says Mr. Spencer, the tongue tip is, consciously, or semiconsciously, or unconsciously, exploring perpetually the inner surfaces of the teeth. These are only the simplest illustrations. Much more elaborate, and very curious ones, will be found in the pamphlet—Weismannism Once More—just published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

At a meeting held in Kings College, Cambridge, it has been finally resolved to found a memorial in the university to the late Professor Robertson Smith. On the committee of management are the Bishop of Peterborough, professors Driver, Cheyne, Salmond Sir A. W. Franks, and Dr. Walter Smith. The memorial is to take the form of an extension of the Oriental Library which Dr. Robertson Smith left to the university. Its purpose is the promotion of Oriental studies. A fund is to be raised. Professor Jebb, at the meeting, spoke in the warmest terms of the late scholar.

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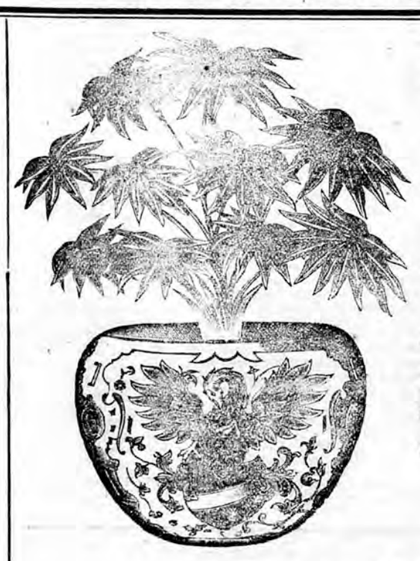
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
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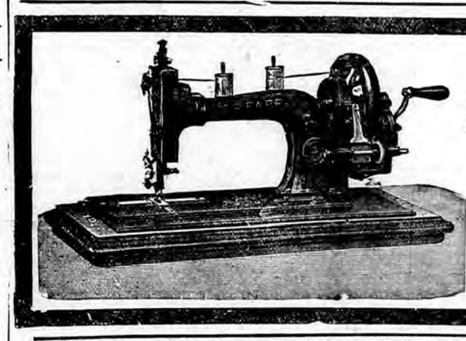
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JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
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A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, as indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures **Incipient** Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

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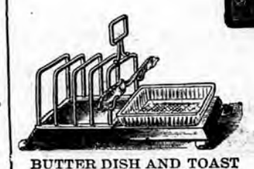

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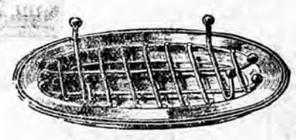

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes :—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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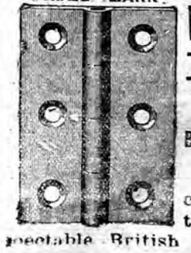

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